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POOR ROBIN'S
BOOK OF
KNOWLEDGE.

Shewing the Effects of the Planets, and
other Astronomical Constellations.

Excellent Receipts for Curing of most Di-
stempers incident to Man.

Useful Observations in Chirurgery and Hus-
bandry.

With Directions for Ordering Cattle, and
Medicines for the many Diseases they are
liable to.

Short Observations on each Month in the
Year.

A Discourse of the Natural Cause of *Snow*,
Hail, and *Rain*.

Of the Golden Number, of Weights and
Measures used in *England*. With Directions for
making all manner of Bonds, Bills, Releases, Inden-
tures, Wills, &c. With many other pleasant and
profitable Rarities too long here to incert.

According to those undeniable Grounds and Axioms
delivered by the Ancient Philosophers, and Astro-
nomers, *Pythagoras*, *Aristotle*, *Haley*, *Albert*,
Philo Judaeus, and *Ptolomy*.

Experienced by the 21 Years Study and Practice of **POOR**
ROBIN, a Well-wisher to the Mathematicks.

LONDON, Printed, and Sold by *R. Wild* at the Bible
and Crown near *Ludgate*. 1688.

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THE

T H E
Path-way to Knowledge.

According

To those undeniable Grounds and Axiomes delivered by the Ancient Philosophers and Astronomers, *Pythagoras, Aristotle, Haly, Albert, Philo Judaeus* and *Ptolomy*.

C H A P. I.

Of the Heavens, Astronomers and Astrologers.

BY the name Heaven, we mean here that which is defined, to be the most simple Body, or most free from an Elementary Commixture of any : It is Transparent, Spherical, and consisteth in perpetual motion. The Astrologers number of these Heavens are eleven, whereof the seven lowermost are termed Planets, or wandering Stars, known by the Names of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars,

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Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury and Luna ; Those which principally treat of matters concerning these Heavens or Planets, are the Astronomers and Astrologers.

The Astronomers are those who investigate the reason of the variety of Heavenly Motions, the diversity of Circles, Asterisms, Risings and Settings of Stars, and the like.

——— that wisely studious are,
To trace the Motions of each Star,
How swift they Travel, and how far.

Astrologers discourse of the variety of Constellations, the Motions, Configurations and Influences of the Celestial Planets, Signs, Stars, and Planetical Aspects, with their mutual effects and mutations, and by these and their dispositions conjecture of future omens and events, with what by their influences may be conjectured to happen to either Kingdom, City, People, or particular Person. Being (if not abused) one of the most noble and profitable Arts in the whole World, as that which outruns time it self, and shews beforehand future Events, forewarns men of mischiefs to come, and shows them by Repentance, to divert Gods Judgments, which angry influences do threaten, and may by amendment

ment be removed, the Stars inclining, and not compelling. I shall therefore in the first place, shew you a way how to find out in what Sign you were boꝝn under, and what Fate attends you thereupon; That if the House you happen to be boꝝn under chance to be bad, you may by good living, and works of piety, divert such mischiefs, as such malevolent Houses do portend.

Though Stars incline to work mens ill.
All must be as the Almighty will.

C H A P. II.

To find out Man's Fate and Constellation, according to his natural inclination.

TO do this, first take his Proper Name, and the name of his Mother, then diligently consider every Letter of the said two Names, and from them gather all such Letters as signifie any number, which according to the antient account, are seven: As I: signifieth one, V. fife, X. Ten, L. fifty, C. a hundred, D. five hundred, and M. a thousand, to which add the number of all the Letters in the said two Names, and divide the same by

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29, (because of the 29 Constellations of the Stars) if it exceed, then divide the number by their Units to the said signs, beginning at the first, which is Aries, and so hold on successively, till you come to that Sign, on which the last Unite shall fall, which is undoubtedly the same Sign in which the Infant (whose Constellation you seek to know) is born; whereby you may give Judgment, and truly pronounce the fate and fortune of the said Infant.

Aries, or the Ram.

First stands the Ram that *Helle* bore away.
That makes the nights equal unto the day.
Even that same Ram that bore the Golden
Fleece,
Which Jason once in Triumph brought to
Greece.



Whosoever is
Born under this
Celestial Sign A-
ries, shall be of
good stomach, stu-
dious, proud, in-
constant and libe-
ly: He shall be
very constant, and
shall attain to great
Riches in buying
and

and selling : He shall be a great searcher of words, facts, and other secrets, whereby he shall have many enemies, which will seek after his destruction. For the disposition of his body, he shall be very hairy, he shall have a bushy beard, black eyes, white teeth, a fair nose, and great eye-brows : About the 19 and 35 years of his Age he shall be in great danger of wounds from four footed beasts, also about the 27 year of his age he shall be in peril of being bitten by a mad dog ; but if he escape these, and some other diseases incident unto him, he may live to the age of fourscore years, eight months and two days. Monday shall be his contrary day, and therefore let him not on that day wash his head, or put on any new Apparell, (unless it be holy-day) or begin any notable work.

Taurus, or the Bull.

Europa's Bull that wore the golden horns.
On whose soft back she o'r the seas was borne,
His eyes no wrath, his brows no terror threat,
His whole aspect with smiling peace repleat.

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Whosoever is
bozn under the Ce-
lestial sign Taurus,
shall be lucky in
Tillage, and very
fortunate to the
Female kind: He
shall be fat of bo-
dy, fair, and with-
out spot: He shall
have great Eyes,

and many marks in his Body, but the most
principal shall be in his Peck: He shall be
much aided of his Friends, and shall be ad-
venturous, and of good courage: He shall be
covetous of other mens goods, and about the
second part of his life shall be in danger of the
Squinsie, which breadeth in the Throat; yet
if he escape, he may attain to the Age of
Threescore and Twelve Years: He that is
born under this Sign hath a special fortune
towards the South; therefore let him make
his dooz to open towards that way, and let him
not marry a Wife W^{estward}.

Gemini

Gemini, or the Twins.

The swan got brothers, bright Tindarian Stars,
That bloody broyls do hate, and deadly wars ;
Who always do each other company,
The merry couple, or the *Gemini*.

He that is born
under the Sign of
Gemini, shall be
much given to
prayer, fearful,
and not prone to
anger ; his hair
shall be black, his
voice shrill, and
pleasant ; he shall
be fair, mean of



stature, beautiful in the face, and all his mem-
bers well proportioned : He shall have two
wives, which seemeth to direct to his evil for-
tune ; he shall be a seller of flesh, and a per-
chant of cattel, poultry and birds ; and so by
consequence a shedder of blood : When he is 32
years old, he shall be in danger of fire and
sword, and shall receive some hurt, either from
a horse or bull : Tuesday is his unfortunate day,
and therefore let him not thereon attempt things
above his reach, nor undertake matters beyond
his knowledge.

Cancer or the crab.

The Crab sent in by Juno's angry spight,
To vex Alcides in his busie fight,
Whose crooked claws do with such fervour fry,
Burns up the grasse, and makes the plants to dye.



He that is born
under the Tropi-
cal Sign Cancer,
shall be lean of bo-
dy, of hair come-
ly, his eye-brows
narrow, his no-
strils ample, broad
or large: He shall
be eloquent, ex-
pert and witty, a
carrier of tales, and a reporter of words;
He shall be glorious, revengeful, and a great
drinker; at the age of 30 years he shall un-
dergo a great sickness, which if he recover,
he may live to the Climacterical year of his
age: He shall marry three wives, but his
third wife shall bury him: His end shall be
better then his beginning, for during his youth
he shall be the thraldom of a great man, and
towards his death he shall possess the goods of
his kindred.

Leo

Leo, or the Lyon.

Nemean monster, whose unpierced skin,
The great *Alcides* wrapt his body in,
Molarchæan Star, the shaggy Constellation,
That next unto the Crab doth keep his station.

Whosoever is
born under the Ce-
lestial Sign *Leo*,
shall naturally be
given to pride, and
of such haughty
courage, that in
his heart he shall
with himself com-
parable to Kings;
yea, and them to



reel if it were possible. He shall be cohe-
tous, and very ireful, and yet notwithstand-
ing of much mirth and pastime: He shall be
familiar, and well beloved of Kings and
Princes, and shall pass from one promotion
to another: He shall get much treasure, and
having heaped it together, shall lose it again,
and at length shall fall in displeasure of some
Peer or Nobleman. Touching his Body,
he shall have a comely Face, a fierce look,
and terrible, a little Nose, but yet comely,
and

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and a proper body : He shall have three principal diseases ; the first when he is 17 years old, the second when he is 42 years old, and the third when he is 69 years old ; which if he escapes, he may live to the Age of Threescore and Twelue Years.

Virgo, or the Maid.

The Virgin constellation, by whom's borne
In her fair hands the ripened ears of Corn,
The Farmers joy, of all the Months the chief,
Which doth in Winter yield us most relief.



He that is born
under the Sign of
Virgo, shall be fair
and beautiful, of
comely Statute,
white upon his
breast, but his hair
shall be red. Con-
cerning the dispo-
sition of his mind,
he shall be honest,
skilful, apt, shame-fac'd, a lover of Justice,
and of a good mind : He shall take no care
upon him for the goods of fortune, nor shall
take heed to any man, but shall trust all men,
when he is 26 years old he shall be preferred

to

The Path-way to Knowledge. II

to honour and dignity, he shall be abundant
in Children, yet few of them shall live; he
shall marry two wives, and one of them shall
have a very small neck; in getting of riches
he shall take much pains and labour, and stran-
gers shall enjoy the fruits of his travel: He
is naturally of a melancholick complexion,
told and dry, and therefore let him wear black
Apparel, or such as be of a dark colour, be-
cause this Sign is altogether Earthly.

Libra, or the Ballance.

The hanging ballance that doth weigh the light,
Giving an equal share to day and night,
But now we of this Sign are quite bereaven,
Justice has left the Earth and fled to Heaven.

He that is born
under the Celesti-
al Sign Libra, shall
be well made, and
proportioned, and
shall have a natu-
ral mark upon one
of his arms: He
shall be a great for-
nicator, merry,



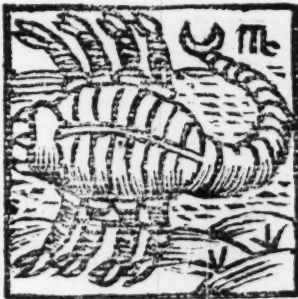
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bold, fortunate, especially upon the water, he shall occupy, and have to do with other mens money, he shall be of good stomach, known and honoured amongst his kindred : After many evil fortunes he shall possess much good, and shall be Father of many Children. In his youth he shall lye with a Woman of excellent Beauty, and he shall be the chief of head of the people. He shall be fortunate in things that be white, therefore let him use White Apparel. His unfortunate day is Wednesday, his fortunate dayes Monday and Fryday.

Scorpio, or the Serpent.

Who boldly stretcheth out his ugly claws,
And beareth deadly poyson in his paws ;
Which *Tellus* bred for to let *Orion* see,
Though he in power was great, there stronger
was then he.



Whosoever is
Born under the
Sign of Scorpio,
shall be fair and
white of Body,
well coloured, and
have much hair,
his Eye-browes
narrow, and his
cheeks small ; He
shall be courteous

ter, of speech, discreet and profitable in many
 ther, arts: He shall be very inconstant to women,
 blon, and yet of them shall be much beloved. The
 fter, party which is born under this Sign, above
 cod, all meats shall love bread, especially crusty
 In bread, whereof he shall be a great eater :
 er, His first Wife shall be very fair, and of clear
 f of Complexion : His second Wife likewise fair,
 e in, but of red hair : His third Wife of a dark
 use, skin, but exceeding rich ; and his fourth
 is, Wife shall be marked in the Cheek : He
 and, shall be of a sanguine Complexion ; and shall
 be singularly fortunate in buying and selling
 of all such things as be red.

Sagittarius, or the Archer.

er The Sagitarian Archer, in whose Breast
 ts The fire of discord and debate doth rest :
 the Whose poysonous rancour spread through
 bio, every angle,
 and Is thought the cause our Lawyers so much
 oy, wrangle.

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He that is borne under the Sign of Sagittarius, shall have a beautiful body, comely to behold, long and tall, a little head, a thick face, a fair nose, white teeth, and short: He shall be endued with a good wit, and a sharp, and therewithal constant and firm: He shall fall into a River, but he shall escape drowning: He shall be wonderfully troubled with Devils, and evil Spirits; and shall fall into the hands of a woman, a the enemy. He shall suffer three sicknesses, the first when he is 21 years old, the second when he is 42 years old, and the third when he is 63 years old, He shall have but one Wife, and she none of the best, for she shall be very much given to the Arts of Magick, and to Witchcraft, and by reason of the subtilty of her wit, she shall put the same arts in practice: He shall be bitten with a Beast in the midst of one of his fingers of his Right-hand, and shall dye an exile in a Strange Country.

Capricorn

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Capricorne, or the Goat.

The half fish Goat, into whose hairy shape.
Pan turn'd himself, and thereby did escape,
 When as that he did from *Typhæus* fly,
 Which made great *Jove* to place it in the Sky.

He that is bozn
 under the Sign Ca-
 pricornus, shall be
 very beautiful,
 white, and smooth
 haired, fair eyes,
 and a Roman nose:
 He shall be very
 studious, and shall
 make many books;
 If he be bozn in the
 morning, it shall add very much to his Pati-
 bity, for *Aurora* *Musis* amica, yet he shall
 never attain to any great wealth: He shall
 be a just man, and much inclined to Justice,
 a despiser of evil, and a great lover of his
 Companions. He shall be naturally giben
 to be a great drinker, yet in his meat and
 dyet, he shall be very spare and temperate:
 He shall tread the ground of many Coun-
 tries, and at length shall return to his
 own



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own Land, and to the place of his Nativity, with great gain and substance, He shall be much disposed to imposthumes in his stomach, to the cough, and to inflammations of the Liver. This Sign extendeth his fortune towards the South, and therefore let him dispose all his whole affairs that way.

Aquarius, or the Water-bearer.

The pitcher bearing boy, whom mighty Jove
From *Ida* snatcht, and plac'd in Heaven above:
From whence he with his full brim'd pitchers
pours

Upon the Earth great store of drizzling shows.



Whosoever is born under the Celestial Sign *Aquarius*, shall be naturally very lecherous, and greatly given to the love of Women, vehemently desiring their company; a great Surfieter, much occupying himself in banquetting, and belly-cheer, frequenting the same without measure. Besides he shall be covetous, prone

to

The Path-way to Knowledge. 17

to anger, contentious, a lyar, speaking one thing and doing another, and that shall be by force of his p^rincipal Constellation. He shall have a goodly body, well complexion'd, and made, and shall have some natural mark in his face, back and elbow: His body shall be naturally full of holes, and shall have upon his head a blow or stripe with a sword or dagger. Sunday is his unfortunate day, therefore let him forbear to take any enterprise in hand thereon: He shall be of a sanguine complexion, and therefore must use to wear red and black garments.

Pisces, or the Fishes.

Bright *Phæbus* latest in the, the scaly Star,
That endeth the whole circuit of the year;
VVinters last period, for when as *Sol* inn's
In *Aries* then the welcome Spring begins.

He that is born under the Celestial Sign *Pisces*, shall be furious & hasty to anger, but as he is soon angry, so shall he soon be pacified: He shall have many suits in the Law, and shall suffer much and di-



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vers tribulations, especially in his youth: He shall outlive two wives that he shall marry, by whom he shall have great goods and possessions, and shall have a son of power and might, who shall perform marvellous things: He shall be mighty and strong by Sea, and shall increase his wealth much by Merchandise: He shall have three lucky dayes in the week, Sunday, Thursday and Friday, the Tuesday and Saturday unlucky, Sunday and Wednesday indifferent: He hath his fortune towards the South, and therefore let him dispose his door, bed, and windows that way: He shall be of a Chollerick Complexion, which will cause boldness, and therefore must use gray or black apparel, and not green.

CHAP. III.

A Description of the seven Planets, with their Natures and Qualities.

HAVING thus treated of the twelve Signs, I shall next proceed to speak of the Planets, wherein I shall be very brief, in respect of the smalness of the Volume, the names of the Planets are these, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury and Luna,

h Saturn

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h Saturn is cold and dry, and melancholick, an enemy and destroyer of the Nature and Life of man; when he is well affected, he is like a grave Counsellour, and man of Authority, disputing of deep matters, an enquirer into great secrets, studious, solitary, laborious, covetous, a gatherer of goods, and a great lover of Husbandry. But being ill affected and weak, he is an abject, premeditating of base things, a pick-thank, and complainer, given to solitariness, sad, stubborn, malicious, deceitful, dull, superstitious, malignant, a liar. He hath relation to Husbandman, Masons, Blacksmiths, diggers in the earth, Tanners, &c.

C 2

7 Jupi-



♃ Jupiter is called the greater fortune, and is of a benevolent nature : He is hot and moist, sanguine, a friend and preserver of life and nature of man. Being well placed, he maketh men honest, upright, pious, inclined to good works, magnanimous, renowned, famous Governours, modest, wise, diligent, prosecuting their business, lovers of their own, and yet liberal to their friends, and without fraud ; but being evilly posited, he is more prodigal and stout. He hath signification of Bishops, Church-men, Lawyers, Ecclesiastical Persons, Judges, Governours of Cities and Towns, &c.

♂ Mars



♂ Mars is immoderate hot and dry, very Chollerick and Masculine of the night; Being fortunately affected, he is noble in Government and rule, valiant, generous, strong, hasty, given to war, fearing no danger, revengful, impatient of servitude and injuries, not regarding riches, a vaunting fellow, apt to quarrel: But if he be badly seated, he is cruel, unjust, rash, proud, violent, a murtherer, arrogant, seditious, and the Author of discord and mischief: He signifies Captains, Chirurgions, the Turks, fire-works, &c.



☉ Sol is the eye of the World, and the most noble body amongst the Planets, having his place or residence in the middle or Center of them, whence they receive all of his light and influence. He is moderately hot and dry, and the most temperate Planet, Masculine of the day. He is magnanimous, valiant, industrious, a giver of long life, and a healthful body. He maketh men famous, wise, honest, of a sincere and upright mind, courteous, noble Rulers, honourable, having relation to Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls and Potentates.



♀ Venus is cold and moist, very temperate, phlegmatick, feminine of the night : Being well disposed, she maketh men faire spoken, pleasant, merry, delicate in gesture, a doer of good works, merciful, striving to please, given to singing and dancing, and such kind of pleasures, lovely, sociable, and yet religious : But being ill disposed, she is effeminate, timorous, a lover of pleasures, spending much upon them, idle, sluggish, lustful, and given to jealousy : She hath signification of Queens, Ladies, Patrons, &c.



☿ Mercury in all things is too common and variable : He is good with good, and evil with evil : Being well posited and fortunate, he causeth a sharp wit, maketh men studious and apt to learn, wise, subtile, and circumspect, performing all things with great dexterity. He that is born under this Planet, most commonly proves a Mathematician, or a singular good Poet, and oftentimes obtains great knowledge therein without Tutor, disputing of high matters, and very ingeniously applying himself to time and place, and to imitate good manners : But being badly seated, he is envious, crafty, a liar, especially if he be near

near the Dragons tayl. He signifies Philosophers, Poets, Mathematicians, Scribes, Merchants, Jack-puddings, Zanies, and the like.



☾ Luna is cold and moist, and albeit she doth heat a little, yet she doth moisten more. She maketh men unconstant, faint-hearted, prodigal, studious of Histories, a Traveller, and given to Navigation and Planting. She signifies Messengers and Legats, Queens, Ladies, also common people, Fishers, Watermen, and the like.

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Birth of Children in the dayes of the Week.

Who that is born on the Sunday shall be rich and powerful, and what he taketh in hand shall come luckily to pass with him. He that is born on the Monday shall thrive and prosper, if he begin a work on that day. Who is born on the Tuesday, shall be covetous without measure, shall not attain to old Age, and shall dye unlamented. He that is born on the Wednesday, shall arrive to great Learning, but shall live poor all his dayes. He that is born on the Thursday shall attain to promotion, and shall be much honoured amongst his brethren. He that is born on the Friday shall be a great lover of women, prone to all lechery, and shall not arrive at the height of old Age. He that is born on the Saturday shall hardly prove good, unless the Celestial Influences, bring him thereto.

But be born when you will, if you do play
The Summer time in idleness away :
Frequenting alehouses, and spend your chink,
To fatten greasy Hostesses with drink ;

Making

The Path-way to Knowledge. 27

Making your Silver thus at random fly,
Born where you will, you may in prison dye.

Signs of Physiognomy, for several parts of
Mans Body.

Of the Head.

The Head very great denotes a dull wit,
applicable to the Ass; as also the head
very small, signifies the party to be foolish,
according to the common Proverb.

A great head and little wit,
A little head, and never a whit.

The Head mean of bigness, argues a ripe
wit; the head sharp-pointed unshamefac'd,
and a vaunter; the hair hanging down, de-
notes the party to be simple, and that curled
at the end of a Lyon-like courage.

The Forehead.

The Forehead round, of a dull wit; very
small, hard to be taught, applyed to the Dog:
The Forehead long, speaks a flatterer; square,
one that is of small courage: A Forehead with
out wrinkles signifies leachery; being round
and wrinkled, bold and hardy. The Fore-
head

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head hanging over the eyes, denotes a sad and melanchollick person, a beautiful forehead by the Poet stiled,

Clear promontory where sweet violets grow,
Fair Summers face, a mount of bleached snow

The Ears.

The Ears high and lofty argues liberality; the Ears small, given to scoffing; the ears black and hanging signifies foolishness; of mean size, a good wit. The ears fine and set to be valiant and courageous; thin and bare given to leachery; being joyned together, a melancholly disposition, much separated a dream folly: The ears great, signifies a duellist. The ears are said to be

The Portals that let in the sounds which come.
The hearing Organs that to th' Soul do drum.

The Eyes.

The eyes bright and clear signifies leachery; very black, anger; a sparkling eye betokens a merry shamelessness, and one of many colours argues fear; a black yellowish eye speaks a stout stomach, and oft winking thick and gentle. Little eyes signifie faint heartedness, and very great, of a slow disposition.

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when that eyes i'th sphear of beauty move.
whiles they make love to conquer, conquer love.

The Nose.

The nose round, blunt and great, or fashioned like a hawks bill, signifies the party to be couragious; the nose flat in the midst betokeneth leachery; the nose black speaks anger, and the sharp nose anger; the nose with a flat end argues the party to be very covetous, in brief.

The Nose doth stand in bucklers place,
to take the blows for all the face.

The Face.

The face very black signifies fear, the white argues strength, the face somewhat brown speaks a good heart, the Auburn Face to be amiable as the flower, the face freckled, red, or flamed, betokeneth wit, anger, strength, and a beautiful face.

beauties tower, wherein there may be seen
atures best picture of the Cyprian Queen.

The Lips.

Great lips betokeneth foolishness, the upper bearing out, speaks a spiteful person; thin lips argue courage, and the thick lips
the

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the contrary. A beautiful womans Lips the
Sweet Smiles,

———— Banks of blisses
Where Love plants and gathers kisses ;
Which never part but that they show,
Of precious pearl a double row.

The Teeth.

The Teeth big and broad signifies a ripe
wit, as on the contrary, one of a dull capa-
city ; the sharp Teeth, if they be long and
fast, bearing outward, portends a great feeder
and a wicked person.

But 'tis a Proverb hath been spoken oft,
That she who hath no Teeth doth kiss most soft.

The Chin.

The long Chin signifies fearfulness, the
short chin, craft ; the chin slender and small
betokeneth weakness, the mean chin argues
courage, the chin sharp pointed, speaks faith-
fulness, and the fleshy chin, anger.

The Beard.

The womans beard betokeneth leachery, and
also the sandy beard in man, the beard much
hairy, signifies melancholly ; and the beard
unseemly fashioned, argues that person to be
of an evil nature.

The voice.

The voice soft and small implieth Effemin-
ness; big and high signifieth anger; the
voice low and big, importeth an injurious
person, the voice beginning great, and ending
small, denotes treachery.

The Neck.

The short neck implies such to be witty,
the big neck argues strength, the slender neck
weakness, applicable to the woman; the neck
long and fleshy imports anger; long and small
craftiness; the wry neck denotes all manner
crafty gainfulness.

The Breast.

The Breast with hair signifies inconstan-
cy; without hair, shamefacedness, being ample
and large it denotes strength.

The Back.

The crooked back is ill conditioned, the
bowed back weak, the big back strong; the
back large, of a great strength and high mind.

The Hands.

The small hand signifies inconstancy; the
short and big hand to be rude, and a dullard,
the moist hand imports leachery, the hands
with fingers fat, given to theft.

The

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The Navel.

The Stomach fleshy from the Breast to the Navel, denotes a glutton, the same soft and well compacted, imports courage and high mindedness; being large from the bottom of the breast to the Navel, signifies a dullard; the space equal, to be witty and well conditioned.

The Pecten.

The Pecten very thin hair'd imports chastity; much hairy; libidinous, yet prosperous.

The Knees.

The Knees bending forwards signifies effeminateness; fat knees, liberality; lean knees, strength and hardiness; the big knees importeth wantonness, and the slender knees fearfulness.

The Feet.

The feet thick and short, argues weakness; slender and short, wickedness; the long feet, craftiness; the fleshy feet, foolishness; and the hairy feet much lecherousness.

Of the gate or going.

The person that goeth light on the ground, to be inconstant; that moveth slowly, of a gross

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gross wit ; the mean, or betwixt both, active
and couragious.

Of the Personage and Stature.

The tall person, witty and ready to conceive ; the big person dull of capacity ; the crooked person, bad conditioned ; the comely, witty and honest ; the small person, apt to conceive and discern any matter on a sudden ; the great person the contrary ; as saith Aristotle ; for the nature of Women they are fully charactered in this Verse.

The long are lazy, little are loud,
Fair are fluttish, and black be proud.

Other Verses on the complexions of men.

To a red man, read thy read,
With a brown man break thy bread :
At a pale man draw thy knife,
From a black man keep thy Wife.

But yet 'tis best, whatever doth befall,
To keep thy Wife from any of them all,
For those same men who have got light-heel'd
wives,
Or ought I know may live cornuted lives.

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C H A P. VI.

The Nature and Disposition of the Moon in
the Birth of Children.

The first day Saint George born.

THE first day of the Moon St. George
the worthy Champion of England was
born: He that is born on this day shall prove
a great warrior, he shall travel many strange
Countries, and shall vanquish his enemies on
every side: He shall subdue divers Monsters,
and shall deliver distressed Ladies by his man-
hood: This day is good to set out on warfare,
to treat with Foreign Princes, and general-
ly to begin any work.

To save a Maid St. George a Dragon slew.
Which was a noble act if all be true:
Some say there's no Dragons, and 'tis said,
There's no St. George, pray Jove there be a
Maid.

The second day Methusalem born.

The second day of the Moon was Methu-
salem born: He that is born on this day shall
live to the extremity of old Age, he shall see

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his Childrens Children, to the fifth Generation : He shall endure much misery, and before he dye his friends shall be weary of him. This day is good to build Houses, to purchase Lands, to take Leases, and to joyn in unity with friends, on the contrary, it is bad to marry thereon, or to begin Suits in Law.

The third day *Aristotle* born.

The third day of the Moon was Aristotle born, that great Philosopher : He that is born on this day shall excel in wisdom, he shall be very studious in the secrets of Nature, and shall deliver such rules in writing, as shall be by his Posterity held for undeniable Maximes. This day it is good to sit in Council, to consult of weighty affairs, and to get Children. Theft committed shall be revealed ; it is good to purge, and to let blood.

The fourth day *Adam* created.

The fourth day of the Moon was Adam Created : He that is born on this day shall delight in Tillage, Gardening, and to plant Orchards : He shall have many Children, and shall live an hundred years. This day it is good to begin any work, to wear new apparel, or to take any journey in hand : Theft done

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done shall soon be found; the dream thou see
shall come to pass; to let blood is good.

The fifth day *Eve* made.

The fifth day of the Moone *Eve* was made.
He that is born on this day shall prove a great
leacherer; about the middle of his Age he
shall be wounded by some four footed beast;
He shall be a great dealer in Hemp; Flax,
and Linnen Cloath: He shall not attain to
old Age, yet he shall dye in his bed. A man
that falleth sick on this day, either soon shall
be healed, or soon shall dye. Theft done shall
soon be found out.

The sixth day *Achitophel* hanged himself.

And on the sixth day of the Moone did *Achi-*
tophel hang himself: The Child born shall
prove a Traytor; he shall be very subtil
and crafty, but his craft shall turn to his own
destruction: This day take no weighty mat-
tee in hand, if thou desirest to have good suc-
cess of the same. Let not blood, nor make
any bargain thereon. It is said that the late
Tom Scot and Miles Corbet were born on this
day of the Moone.

The

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The seventh day *Pythagoras* born.

On the seventh day of the Moon was Pythagoras born : He that is born on this day shall be endued with an extraordinary excellency of wit. He that dyeth shall soon be found ; the dream thou seest shall be well, but beware thou say nought thereof to any man : It is good to use hunting, to buy swine, and to clip hair ; the woman that is born shall prove a strumpet.

The eighth day *St. Andrew* born.

On the eighth day of the Moon was born St. Andrew the worthy Champion of Scotland ; He that is born on this day shall prove very Religious, he shall be fortunate in all his enterprizes, but it shall be with much hazard and danger, but the end thereof shall be crown'd with honour and dignity. This day send children to School ; it is also good to visit the Universities : He that falleth sick shall not escape ; whatsoever thou seest in thy sleep is naught , It is good to let blood, and to take drink.

Tis said that this same valiant Knight St.

Andrew,

Did wear as good a sword as ever man drew ;

D 3

Dragons

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Dragons and Monsters he to death did bring,
And killed Gyants like to any thing.

The ninth day *Dionysius Areopagita* born.

The ninth day of the Moone was born Dionysius Areopagita ; the Child born shall be of long life, and sickly ; to take a wife and make a Wedding is good : He that falleth sick shall hardly escape : It is good to change Folds of Sheep, to lay foundations of houses, and to take a journey ; the dream thou seest is good, and shall quickly come to pass ; let not blood, nor take medicine.

The tenth day *Judas Maccabeus* was born.

The tenth day of the Moone was born Judas Maccabeus : The child born shall prove a great warrior ; he shall be always in strife, and at length shall fall by the sword. To enterprize any thing is profitable ; he that flyeth shall soon be found ; a dream that thou seest long after shall be ; it is not good to marry ; a sick man if he be medicin'd, he shall be healed.

The eleventh day *Goliath* born.

And on the eleventh day of the Moone was
Goliath

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Goliath the Philistine, bozn. The child that is bozn shall prove an Adulterer ; do nothing of errand nor work ; to take a journey is dangerous ; beware thou reject no counsel : He that falleth in his bed soon shall dye, abstain from marriage; and letting of blood.

The twelfth day *Constantine* the Great bozn.

The twelfth day of the Moon was bozn Constantine the Great : He that is bozn on this day shall prove right vertuous, he shall be indued with much excellency of wit, and shall overthrow his enemies by policy : This day it is good to marry ; that which is lost shall be hid ; the dream that thou seest shall come to good pass ; it is good to trabel, and to let blood.

The thirteenth day a day indifferent.

The thirteenth day of the Moon indifferent, equally good, and equally evil : The child that is bozn shall be of long life and religious ; a dream shall be certain and sure ; a woman child bozn shall be fair and beautiful, but vicious ; who that falleth sick in his bed shall long abide ; to trabel is dangerous ; he that is oppressed shall be comforted, presume not to let blood.

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The fourteenth day *Plato* born.

On the fourteenth day of the Moone was *Plato* born. The Child so born shall excel in Learning, he shall be a great correcter of vices, and shall teach people the immortality of the soul : He shall live to a good old age, and shall be buried in much pomp and mourning ; whosoever is bound shall be loosed, and that which is lost shall be found, what thou dreamest shall be prosperous ; refrain from letting blood.

The fifteenth day King *Arthur* born.

On the fifteenth day of the Moone was born King *Arthur* : The Child born shall be studious in the Laws, and shall attain to great riches : It is ill to marry, or make a wedding ; though our old man was sick he shall live : He that flyeth shall be taken or kiell'd ; the dream that thou seest shall come to good event : It is good to put out children to nurse, and to change Folds of Sheep ; to be let blood is indifferent ;

Of *Arthur* and his Knights of the round table, By Monkish writers is told many a fable ; Yet he, Sir *Tristram*, and *Lancelot du lake*. Did often make the Pagan Saxons quake.

The

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The sixteenth day Prince *Hector* born.

The sixteenth day of the Moone was born Hector Prince of Troy : The Child born shall be courageous, but unfortunate ; to fish and hunt is good ; a sick man shall come nigh to death ; begin no business of consequence, for it shall not succeed ; the dream that thou seest shall be doubtful and uncertain, beware of gaming ; to let blood at Even is good.

The seventeenth day *Holophernes* born.

The seventeenth day of the Moone was Holophernes born : A child that is born shall dye young ; do nothing of errand nor work ; beware of trusting to women, least they destroy thee ; the dream that thou shalt see shall be well, a sick man that falleth in his bed shall travel, and not escape ; to let blood it behooveth in the morning.

The eighteenth day *Esau* born.

The eighteenth day of the Moone was born Esau : The child that is born shall be a great hunter ; he shall much frequent the woods, and seek to gather riches by rapine and violence : To take a journey is good ; a sick man shall
long

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long languish, but at length recover ; the dream thou seest shall not succeed ; abstain from marriage, and letting of blood.

The nineteenth day *Achilles* born.

And on the nineteenth day of the Moone was born Achilles, that valiant Grecian : The child born shall be ireful, and very hard to please : He shall delight much in armes, and shall thereby purchase much renown : He shall do many valiant acts, and at last shall dye with a prick of a needle ; be not too hardy to let blood this day.

The twentieth day *Julius Caesar* was stab'd in the Senate-House.

On the twentieth day was Julius Caesar stab'd in the Senate-house. A child that is born shall be simple ; to take a journey is good ; to buy Horse, Sheep or Kine is very profitabie ; to make a Wedding is dubious ; a sick man shall not recover ; the dream thou seest shall come to pass ; begin no work this day, for it is unfortunate.

The 21 day *St. David* of *Wales* born.

And on the 21 day of the Moone was born Saint

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Saint David the Welch Champion: He that is born on this day shall travel many Countries, he shall be much perplexed by Witches and Sozcerers, by whom he shall receive much damage: He shall perform many valiant acts in strange lands, and at last shall dye in his own Country; to buy and sell Oxen and Sheep is good, but not to let blood.

The 22 day *Alexander* the Great born.

And on the 22 day of the Moon was born Alexander the Great: The child that is born shall prove a drunkard, he shall attempt many things, and shall bring them to pass beyond expectation: He shall by these heap up great riches, and shall as prodigally waste them amongst his companions: To wed, and to do errands is profitable; a rich man if he change his place he shall live; to let blood is good.

The 23 day *Solon* born.

The 23 day of the Moon was born Solon the mouth and tongue of Athens: The child born shall be marvelous eloquent; he shall be very much studious in the Law, and shall seek to reform what is amiss: He that is sick shall be much grieved, and arise; a dream that

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that thou seest after long time shall be, or
within 30 days : Theft shall be found ; let no
blood neither day nor night.

The 24 day *Virgil* born.

On the 24 day of the Moon was born *Virgil* the Prince of Latin Poets : The child born shall prove a great Musician, and shall be highly admired of the people : he shall no whit regard the world, or worldly things, but shall dye very poor. It is right good to marry, and to make a wedding, also to remove Wives from place to place, a dream is not good, to let blood indifferent,

Virgil the Prince of Poets in his time,
Who sung *Aeneas* and the *Troian* line ;
Whose learned works have so proclaim'd
his name,
That sixteen hundred years have spoke his fame.

The 25 day *Edward* the black Prince born.

The 25 day of the Moon was *Edward* the Black Prince born : He that is born on this day shall be stout, hardy, valiant and courageous : He shall be a great lover of women, and shall dye in the prime of his years. A Maid child then born shall be chaste, laborious,

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ious, serviceable, and best in her last dayes; they shall both be marked above the knees; who that hath sickness shall soon rise, or long be sick, and then recover; to let blood is good.

The 26 day *Tamberlane* the Great born.

On the 26 day of the Moone was born *Tamberlane* the Great: The child then born shall be valiant and eloquent, proud, unpeaceable, and full of cruelty; He shall wander through many Countries, and at last shall dye by a sting of a Serpent: It is good to lay foundations, to open new earth, and to tame beasts; a sick man shall recover; it is not good to let blood.

The 27 day King *Herod* born,

The 27 day of the Moone was born *Herod* King of the Jews, who slew the Infants at *Bethlehem*: If thou beginnest to do any thing thereon, thou shalt find it right grievous: A child born shall soon dye; the dream signifieth hard things, fear is threatned; a sick man shall sustain injury; to let blood all day is good.

The

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The 28 day good to purchase Lands.

And on the 28 day of the Moone it is good to purchase Lands, to build houses, to hire servants, and to till Land : The child born shall live long, and prosperously, to take a journey is good ; as likewise to change bees. If thou put some fearn-seed under thy head, thou shalt dream marvellous things ; to let blood is good.

The 29 day *Pompey* the Great born.

The 29 day of the Moone was born Pompey the Great : A child that is born shall find much evil ; he shall wander from Country to Country, and shall dye in a Forreign Land, Pilgrims must beware of spies and enemies ; a dream that thou seest signifieth thy health, and nothing shall annoy ; he that is long sick shall be healed ; to let blood in the Evening is good.

The 30 day *Socrates* born.

And on the 30 day of the Moone was born Socrates the Philosopher : He that is born on this day shall be learned and patient ; he shall be much perplexed with a Wife, by rea-

son

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son of her lewd tongue : This day neither
marry, nor make dowers, nor write Testa-
ments : A dream that thou seest shall turn in-
to joy ; it is good to heal swine, and other
beasts, to let blood is good.

Thus by the sequel may be understood,
That some dayes they are bad, and some be
good.

He who in one day gains a great estate,
That day to him is termed fortunate ;
But he who weds a scold unto his wife,
Must look to have few good days all his life ;
Yet let him not repine at his estate,
He was born to't, none can avoid their fate.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Nativity of our Lord, falling on any
of the seven dayes in the Week, thereby
shewing the disposition of the Year.

Sunday.

If the Nativity of our Lord fall on Sun-
day, the Spring shall be windy, Summer
moist, and a plentiful Harvest : Oren and
sheep shall greatly encrease, peace and plen-
ty shall flourish in the Land ; they that be
born

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born shall be stout and valiant, and often
come their enemies; he that flyeth shall be
found, and theft done shall be proved.

THE

Monday.

If it fall on the Monday, there shall be
great store of Frost and Snow in the Win-
ter, the Spring shall be moist, and the Sum-
mer dry; many Sheep shall dye of the rot,
Wheat shall be dear, and many sparing;
there shall be a plentiful Vintage, many wo-
men shall dye in childbed; to enterprize any
thing it shall be prosperous; Theft done by
women shall soon be proved.

Tuesday.

If it fall on the Tuesday, the winter shall
be warm and moist, a late Spring, and dry
Summer: Fruit shall be scarce; Pestilential
diseases shall rage throughout the Land,
which shall sweep away thousands; Bees shall
dye, and Sheep shall multiply: He that is
born shall desire to travel, and he that flyeth
shall soon be found.

Wednesday.

If it fall on the Wednesday, the winter
shall be exceeding sharp and hard; much frost,
snow and hail; the spring shall be wet and
windy, summer dry, with store of Thunder;
there

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there shall be great store of grass, and a plentiful Harbest: He that is born shall attain to high dignity and promotion, Kings and Princes shall run through many hazards, young men shall dye, and cattle multiply.

Thursday.

If it fall on the Thursday, there shall be a dry Spring, and a wet Summer; grain shall fail, but great plenty of grass,

But if it doth rain on *Easter-day*,
We shall have plenty of grass, but little good hay.

many Ships shall perish on the Sea; He that is born shall attain to great wealth by the practice of Law, and he that falleth sick shall soon recover.

Fryday.

If it come on the Fryday, there shall be marvellous floods in winter, the spring shall be moist, and the summer dry; wine and corn shall be plenty and good; Sheep shall prosper; the small seeds and fruits of Gardens shall flourish also; many great men shall dye, and much other people, and there shall be good peace, and great honour to all Kings and Governours.



Saturday

Saturday.

If it happen on the Saturday, the winter shall be good with rain, the spring moist and warm, the summer and harvest very good weather; Swine shall dye, Sheep be diseased, and beasts perish: There shall be plenty of hay, wine and corn, but fruit shall be scarce; he that is born shall dye soon; begin no lasting work on Saturday, especially towards evening.

And thus by Christmas day it doth appear,
If things will stand or fall, be cheap or dear,
But yet let Christmas day fall when it will,
Unto poor people it is welcome still;
Bringing with it minc d pies, plumb-broth,
roast beef,
To hungry stomachs excellent good relief.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Dominical Letter, and the State of the Year thereupon.

A

If the Dominical Letter be A, wine, corn and honey shall be plentiful that year,
Sheep

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Sheep shall prosper, and Gardens shall flourish, old men shall dye soze, especially women with child, much peace and quietness shall be amongst married folks,

B.

If the Dominical Letter be B, Barbest shall be good, and much wine, but very little honey, soz the swarms of Bees shall dye, Ships at Sea shall have great misfortune, and mighty winds and tempests shall be.

C.

If the Dominical Letter be C, fruits shall be scarce; but corn and hay plentiful and good; many Clergy men shall dye, and great wars betwixt Kings and Princes; Bees shall thrive, but many Sheep rot and dye.

D.

If the Dominical Letter be D, the Merchants shall have a plentiful year of increase, corn and honey shall be scarce, but soze of grass; great plenty of hops and saffron, and many young people shall dye.

E.

If the Dominical Letter be E, there shall be plenty of corn and wine, great peace shall be throughout the world, much cattle shall dye, many Ships perish on the Sea, and many monstrous births that year.

F.

If the Dominical Letter be F, there shall

C 2

be

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be little corn, and dear ; and scarcit y of fruit :
Ships on the Sea shall have great misfor-
tune, much hurt shall be done by fire, and
many strong people shall dye.

G.

And if the Dominical Letter be G, corn
shall be plentiful, but oyl dear ; people shall
suffer great pains in their eyes ; Sheep and
swarms of Bees shall dye soze, there shall be
plenty of fruit, and much saffron ; many
children shall fall sick and dye.

Note that when it is Leap-year, you must
take the latter Letter of the two, to direct
you in the state of the year.

On Saint *Pauls* day.

If St. *Pauls* day be fair and clear,
It doth betoken a happy year ;
But if it chance to snow or rain,
Then shall be dear all kind of grain ;
And if that winds be aloft,
Then shall we hear of wars full oft,
And if it do thunder that day,
Great death shall be as wise men say.

Another.

When our Lord doth lye in our Ladies lap,
Then O *England* beware of a clap.

meaning

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meaning when the Annunciation of the Vir-
gin Mary, and Easter-day do come together.

CHAP. IX.

Excellent Prognosticks for the judgment of the
Weather.

If a black cloud be in the East, in which
the Sun soon after his rising is hid, it will
dissolve it, and rain will ensue that day ; or
if vapours are seen to ascend up to it, it is a
certain sign of rain.

If the Sun at the time of his rising seem
greater in the East then commonly he appear-
eth, it shews there are many vapours which
will bring rain.

If in the West about Sun-setting there
appear a thick black cloud, it either sheweth
rain that night, or the day following, because
that clouds will want heat to disperse it:

If the Sun or Moon look pale, look for
rain ; if fair and bright, fair weather ; but if
red, winds ; as the verse hath it,

If Sun or Moon look pale, then rain we find,
If fair and bright, fair weather ; if red, wind.

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If the Sky be red in the morning, it is a sign of wind and rain, or both, because those vapours which cause the redness, will presently be dissolved into rain: But if the Sky be red in the evening, it is a token of a fair night to ensue.

The often changing of the wind doth many times shew stormy weather.

If mists come down from the hills; or seem to descend from the Heavens, and settle in the valleys, it presageth hot weather; mists in the evening portend a hot day to ensue; the like when white mists arise from the waters in the evening.

If in the North-West before day-light end, there appear a company of little small black clouds like flocks of Sheep, it is a sure and certain sign of rain.

When there is no Dew at such times as usually there is, it foretelleth rain, because the matter of the Dew is turned into watry clouds.

If the Sun at his rising be encompassed with a circle, and if vanish equally away; or if he chase and drive away the clouds before him Westward, it portends fair weather.

The obscuring of the smaller Stars in a clear night is a sign of rain.

The moving of the Stars shew wind from that Coast the Star came from.

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If the Summer be moist and cloudy, its bad
for Cozn and Fruit.

When Summers moist, and cloudy sad
For Corn and Fruit that Year is bad.

If the Rainbow appear when it is fair wea-
ther, it is a sign of rain to ensue. The
same if two Rainbows appear. A Rainbow
presently after rain, fair weather : if it be ve-
ry green, rain, if red, winds ; if it be seen
in the Morning, it shews moisture in the Eve-
ning, fair weather. But you are to obserue
that there are two kinds of Rainbows, one of
the Sun, another of the Moon ; that of the
Sun appearing by day, and that of the Moon
by night, and more seldome then that of the
Sun.

The Rainbow *Juno's* Messenger bedeckt
with diuers hue,
To maintain moisture in the Clouds great
waters hither drew.

If the Moon the fourth day, after her change,
have a Circle about her expect Winds and
Rain. A Circle about her near the full, shew-
eth Winds from that part that the Circle is
most resplendant and bright, if her horns at
her rising shew more gross and thick then
ordinary

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ordinary, expect store of rain suddenly to follow.

If the Stars appear Bright, Blazing, and bigger then ordinary, look for great Winds and moisture in the part where they appear; If in Winter; Frost and cold. If dim Stars appear with Tayles, it shews Wind and Drought, and the more the greater.

Water fowls when they fly from the Land to the Waters, and beat the water with their wings, do foreshew Wind and Rain. When men are pained with old Aches and Hurts, or that their Corns doe more then ordinarily grieve them, it signifies Frost or Rain. Wall ston es and pavements when they sweat foreshew rain. So also when Earth-worms do come forth, Moles cast up more then ordinarily, fleas, flies and Gnats bite and pinch, it portends rain. Also all these are signs of foul weather to ensue, soot falling down from Chimneys, Cattel eating greedily and licking their hoofs; the croaking of Frogs; the creeking of Main-scot, plaister falling from Walls, if the Fire huss and keep a noise, or burn pale, if the Spinner work hastily in the Air, the Ant busied with her Eggs, or the Bees in fair Weather not going far from home.

When there is little rain in the winter, it signifieth a wet Spring to follow; and a hot

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A dry Summer and Autumn (especially if the drought extend far into September) the beginning of the Winter will be open, and colds succeed at the latter end thereof, as also at the beginning of the Spring; for till then the former heat and drought are predominant, and the Vapours are not sufficiently multiplied and encreased to any height or considerable quantity. An open and warm winter is commonly a sign of a hot and dry Summer. Winter birds (as Woodcocks, Pheasants, &c.) if they come sooner then ordinary and out of the Northern Countries, do shew cold Winters, so the Swallow and Cuckow that come towards Summer, if they come early, shew a hot Summer to ensue.

Thus by these Rules you may the weather know.

If Fair or Foul, what's likeliest to be so.

But of all Weather's none in my Mindes worse.

Then is a scolding Wife or empty Purse.

Chap. 10.

Of the Influence of the Planets upon the Life of Man.

The

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The ancient Astrologers whilst the Infant is in the Tomb, assigne the Government of a Month to every Planet, in this order : the first month to Saturn, the second to Jupiter, the third to Mars, the fourth to Sol, the fifth to Venus, the sixth to Mercury, the seventh to Luna, the eighth again to Saturn, and the ninth (in which Month he is born) to Jupiter ; and from each of these in their severall Governments, they say that the infant receiveth obnoxious or benign impression, according to the severall influences and effects of every Planet.

But being brought forth into the World, they give to each Planet a whole years Regiment over his life, but in a different order from what they assigned before, for now they give the first years dominion to Luna, the second to Mercury, the third to Venus, the fourth to Sol, the fifth to Mars, the sixth to Jupiter, the seventh to Saturn, and so back again in the same order from seven years to seven till our lives be ended ; which in the mean space do every year partake of the nature of that Planet who is the Lord thereof.

And from this great and sudden fall or rise which happens to man, betwixt the influence of Saturn, who is in the highest degree of the seven, and the influence of Luna, who is the lowest, they say that all those great and dangerous

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gerous mutations of our Lives and Fortunes do proceed? for during the space we are in the womb, after the end of the seventh Month, whilst we are under the Moons Regiment, and immediately mounted into Saturn, upon that very conjuncture of time, if we happen to be born, it proves generally mortal to us all, though not to those that are born in the seventh month, or in the month before; and so consequently during the whole term of our Life, those Climacterical changes that befall us, are nothing else but the effects of those fearful downfalls which we suffer from the influence of Saturn unto the Moon.

Thus in what Planet Children they are born,
They may be Good, or Bad, Bless'd, or
Forlorn;

But let the Planets have their influence
still,

Yet all must be at the Almighty will.

More particularly of the Influence
of the Moon.

Besides the common influence which the Moon hath with the other Planets she hath a particular influence which she putteth forth upon the actions, fortunes, and Lives of Men, in her Diametral and Tetragonal Schematisme,

matismes, or Stations in the Zodiack.

By her Diametral Station is meant her being in a sign in the continuance of a work, quite opposite to the sign wherein she was at the entrance of it, as for example, If she were in Aries at the beginning of any work, she is then in a Diametral Station thereunto when she entereth into the sign of Libra, where she raiseth an extraordinary tumult and commotion, by reason that her beams and the opposite sign do now totally vary and disagree with any other.

By her Tetragonal position is meant her being in a sign which looks upon the former with a Quadrangle Aspect, as when she is in Cancer or in Capricorn, and here also she maketh great fires and commotions, because the signs though they oppose not one another so exactly as the former, yet they vary in both, or at least in their active qualities.

Yet this her influence in her Diametral or Tetragonal Stations is much changed, either to the hurt or benefit of the work or person, according to her conjunction with the other Planets, which Galen divides into two parts, viz. Good Fortune, which are with Jupiter and Venus, and bad fortune, which is Mars and Saturn, betwixt which he planteth Sol and Mercury, as being neither the one nor the other. Now put the case (saith he) that the

Now

The Path-way to Knowledge. 61

When at the time of a mans birth be in Aries, conjoynd with temperate and benign Planets, and when she entereth into Taurus, she hath contrary Planets conjoynd with her, then certainly during the whole terme of his life that the Moon cometh into Aries, or is in a Diametral or Tetragonal station to it, as in Cancer, Libra or Capricorne, it shall go well and prosperously with that man : But when she goeth into Taurus, or into any other sign Diametrically or Tetragonally posited thereunto, as Leo, Scorpio or Aquarius, it shall be very bad and grievous with him, and whatsoever disease takes its beginning in the one, shall not be dangerous, but those that happen in the other shall be full of danger, if not mortal. The like may be affirmed of all other matters and affairs, if they be begun under good Aspects, they will produce good changes and alterations at the Diametral and Tetragonal positions of the Moon, but if they be attempted under evil Aspects, then the changes and alterations which will be produced at those positions, will be also very bad and evil,

A womans fickle mind, and th' boistrous Ocean,
Are like the Moon continually in motion.

CHAP. XI.

The change of Man twelve times, according to the months of the Year.

For January he must take the first six years of his age in which season nothing groweth, nor hath the earth any Vertue or strength; euen so man the first six years of his age, is of little strength, wit or cunning, nor cometh any thing to profit which he doeth.

Next cometh February, when the dayes lengthen, the Sun waxeth hotter, and the trees begin to sprout; so the next six years the child groweth bigger, hath more understanding, and is apt to Learn what is shewn him.

Then follows March, when the Trees bring forth leaves, and plants flourish: The Husbandman soweth his crop and buildeth houses. So in these six years the Child waxeth great, fair and lovely, and is industrious to learn doctrine and science.

Then cometh the Month of April when the Trees are covered with leaves, and the Earth with flowers, the Sun beareth good strength, and goods encrease in abundance; So the young man having attained to twenty four years of Age, beginneth to gather the flowers of hardiness, but let him beware the flozns of Vices

beat

eat not down the flowers of good manners,
then like wax he is fit to receive any im-
pression that is put upon him.

Next cometh fair and pleasant May, when
the Sun shineth hot and the winged Chozisters
of the Wood chant forth their ditties with great
harmony; So then man wareth lusty, is of
great strength, & seeketh after many pastimes,
then he is thirty years of age.

Then cometh June, when the Sun hath
mounted his highest Meridional Station, whose
glimmering golden beams ripeneth both Corn
and grass. Now Man having attained to
thirty six years of age, can mount no higher,
his wit, strength and courage being then at
the full: For he that is not strong at twenty,
wise at thirty, rich at forty, nor good at fifty
years of age, will hardly be strong, wise, rich,
or good, so long as he lives.

After that cometh July, when fruits be set
a sunning, and Corn a hardning, but then
the Sun begins to decline downwards; so man
being now come to forty two years of age,
begins to be acquainted with the sadning
fates of the World, and to decline from his
former jollity.

Next follows August, when we gather the
fruits of the earth into our Barns; So then
man having lived to fourty eight years of age,
begins to lay about him to maintain his wife,
Childzen and household.

Then

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Then comes September, when wines be made, and the fruits of the Trees gathered; now man coming to fifty four years of Age, begins to be covetous, to scrape and hoard, and to provide against the winter of old age; and as he draws nearer towards his end, so is he more covetous of worldly riches.

Next cometh October, when the Husbandman begins to lay about him for another crop, ploughing and sowing new seeds in the earth for the year to come: Now in these six years, man having attained to the age of threescore, should endeavour to provide for the life that is to come, and by good works to purchase to himself treasure in Heaven.

Then follows November, when the dayes war short, the trees lose their leaves, the herbs are hid in the ground, the fields look gray, and the Sun giveth but little heat: Now man coming to threescore and six years of age, his strength faileth him, his teeth begin to rot, and hath little hope of long life, but desireth to come to the life everlasting.

Lastly cometh cold December, full of frost and snow, and the Sun is come to his lowest declination: Now these six years man begins to war crooked and feeble, his understanding faileth him, and he grows a burthen to the whole house: He is now seventy two years old, and if he lives any longer, yet is all his
dayes

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dayes but sorrow and care, so soon flitteth the
Life of man,

Not house nor land, nor measured heaps of
wealth,

That can secure thee of one short days health ;

Our life on earth is like a thred of flax,

That being no sooner touched but it cracks.

C H A P. XII.

Another division of mans Age by twelve times
six Years.

6 The first six years bring him up as a child,

2 The next keep him under for waxing too
wild.

8 The next let him learn, no longer go play,

4 The next a man, no more now a boy ;

10 The next let him wisely lay how for to wive,

6 The next lay about now, or else never thrive.

2 The next make sure for term of thy life,

1 The next save somewhat for children and
wife :

4 The next to be staid, give over thy lust,

6 The next think hourly whether thou must ;

6 The next get a staff thy body to stay,

2 The next get to Heaven, God send us the
way.

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CHAP.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the unfortunate and fatal dayes in the year.

THE ancient Astronomers have obserued certain dayes in every month to be held very fatal and unfortunate, in which they accounted it ominous to begin or undertake any matter, which dayes be these,

January the 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 17 and 19.

February the 8, 10 and 17.

March the 15, 16 and 19.

April the 16 and 21.

May the 7, 11 and 20.

June the 4 and 7.

July the 15 and 20.

August the 19 and 20.

September the 6 and 7.

October the 5.

November the 15 and 19.

December the 6, 7 and 9.

Furthermore they will have in the change of every Moon two unfortunate dayes, in which they recount whatsoever thing is begun late or ever, it shall come to no good end, which dayes follow;

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In January the 3 and 4 day of the new Moon.

In February 5 or 7.

In March 6 or 7.

In April 5 or 8.

In May 8 or 9.

In June 5 or 15.

In July 3 or 13.

In August 8 and 13.

In September 8 and 13.

In October 5 and 12.

In November 5 and 9.

In December 3 and 13.

Again there be some which prick out of the whole year six most unfortunate dayes above other, wherein they advise no man to bleed, take any drink, because the effects of the Constellations work mightily to death, and in other respects they be right unfortunate; and they be January the 3. April the 30. July the 1. August the 1. October the 2. and December the 31.

Moreover there be certain unfortunate and bad dayes in the year, called Dog-dayes, which be very prejudicial to mans health; they begin the 19 day of July, and end the 31 of August, the malignity of which dayes my reporteth, Lib. 1. chap. 40. of his Natural History.

Likewise throughout England, the 28 of
Jf 2 December

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December, being Innocents day, is called Childermas, or Cross-day, and so is anointed every week.

But most unfortunate those dayes are counted,
When men for Theft are to the Gallows
mounted,
Or else at cards and dice lose all they have,
Or take a wife does nought but scold and rave.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the four Humours in mans body, Sanguin
Phlegmatick, Choller and Melancholly.

1. Sanguine.

THE Sanguine humour or blood is moist,
ruddy and hot; the principal seat of
this fountain whereof is the Liver, that watereth
the whole house or body of man, and from
whence issue forth the vital Spirits like unto
small and gentle gales of wind, that rise out
of Rivers and Fountains.

2 Phlegmatick.

The Phlegmatick is of a white and blackish
colour, like to drops of fat, the principal
seat of this humour is in the Kidneys, which
divides the water from the blood, empties
the

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the blood into the Veins, and expelleth the water into the Urine.

3. Choller.

Choller is by nature hot and fiery, and to the taste bitter, like to Rue or Verb-grace : It not only cleanseth the Guts from filth, but also clarifies the Liver, and preserves the blood from putrifaction.

4. Melancholly.

The Melanchollick humour is black and earthy, like to the lees or dregs of blood, and hath his residence in the Splæen, of which one thus writeth.

The Sanguine causeth chearfulness,
Melancholly desperate mood.

The Chollerick breeds churlishness,
Phlegmaticks fair and good.

These humours severally reign six hours ; Blood bears sway from nine of the Clock at night till three in the morning ; Choller from three in the morning till nine the same day ; Melancholly from nine till three in the afternoon : Phlegm from three in the afternoon till nine at night.

Likewise Blood hath his dominion in the Spring ; Choller in the Summer, Melancholly in Autumn, and Phlegm in Winter ; from all which diversity of dispositions ariseth

diversity of fantasies and dreams ; as when the Chollerick is overlaid with Choller ; he dreams of wrath, anger, stabbing, and matters of fury ; the Sanguine of handsome women, Gardens, beautiful shews, &c. the Phlegmatick of great waters, deep rivers and drownings ; the Melancholly of hidden places, falling from great heights, Graves, Cells, and such like.

Thus humours are possess'd by every one,
But some are more then others humour-some,
Yet of both sexes if I rightly guess,
Humour-some humours Females most possess.

C H A P. XV.

Of the four Quarters of the year, and first of
The Spring.

A Quinodm Vernalle , or the Spring Quarter, takes its beginning at the Suns entering the first point of Aries, which according to Astrologers is on the tenth day of March, (at which time they affirm the world was created) and lasteth till the Sun runs his peregrination through Aries, Taures and Gemini.

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mini. This Quarter is the years youthful and growing age, the trees now thrust forth blossoms and leaſs, and the earth braves it in her holy-day apparel ; all which with corn and fruit alſo, weeding a preſent irrigation, opportunely, the Sun in Taurus is accompanied in his morning riſing with the Pleiades and Hyades toward the North ; the Hædi toward the South, and ſoon after alſo Orion, waited upon to bed with Arcturus, which being tempeſtuous, ſtormy, and moiſt Conſtellations, ſtir up, and bring thoſe pleaſing ſhowers, which the earth (having now its pores opened by a moſt warm vivifying ſume) evaporateth, which aſcending breathingly by the chillified roots of Herbs and Trees, produceth and augmenteth their vegetative life.

The temper of this Quarter is generally hot and moiſt, but if it prove much moiſt, the fruit will be rotten and ſcarce, but weeds will abound : If hot, the Trees will ſoon bring forth leaſs, and the fruits of that Quarter, as Cherries, Strawberries, &c. will ſoon be ripe : Roſes will be great, but not ſo ſweet, and all ſuch things ſhall better pleaſe the ſight then the ſcent or taſt : If it be cold and dry, wine and fruits will be ſcarce ; being dry and not hot, fruits will be ſcarce, but good ; if it be cold, the fruits will be late riping ; ſo that if this Quarter vary from its

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proper nature, the commodities of the earth
be made worse and scarce.

The diseases incident to this Quarter are
Rheumes, Fluxes, Squinances, Coughs,
Hoarseness, Falling-sickness, Madness, Fren-
zy, and the effects of black Choller, Ring-
worms, Leprosies, Pimples, Tetters, Ul-
cerous pushes, Blains and Wounds, pains in
the Joints, Chollick, Plurisies, Faintings,
&c. Such persons as be naturally melanchol-
ly are best healthful this Quarter; the San-
guine Constitution the contrary: Age is strong
and lively; childhood and youth inclinable to
many distempers: The Spring diseases are
most part short, and rather end in health than
death.

The Spring like to our infancy appears,
Decking with flowers and grass the verdant
Fields,
So fresh, young, lusty, we begin our years,
Nothing but harmless mirth this first age
yields.

Of Summer.

The Summer Quarter takes its beginning
(according to the account of Astronomers
with the Suns entrance into the first point of
the Sol-stitial Sign Cancer, being the 21st of
June)

day of June, constituting to us longest dayes and shortest nights, as to all on this side the Equator, the Sun being now ascended to his greatest height, hath likewise with him brought all the earths furniture to their severall Tropicks.

Now herbs begin to form their seeds, and the fading flowers are succeeded by their fruits, and therefore need moisture to further their encrease to their just quantity; fitly therefore doth the Arelli in Cancer, rising with the Sun, stir up showers to refresh them with the latter rain; by means whereof having seen their greatest growth, and now requiring heat for their full maturation, the Sun enters the fire breathing Leo, being near Syrius and Procyon, Stars of a warm nature, whereby is stirred up great heat, to the hardening of grain, and ripening of all other fruits, which yet is something abated by the concomitancy of the Etelian winds. Lastly, coming to the Terrestrial Sign Virgo, the heat is abated, and some rain produced.

This Quarter is by nature hot and dry; but if it prove wet, then the Summer fruit will putrifie, and there shall be but small store of grain. If it be only dry, sicknesses will abound, and grain will be scarce: Summer fruits shall be wholesome, fishes shall dye in waters, and great sicknesses happen. If it exceed

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in heat, great sicknesses will be, and also
 soze of Summer-fruit; but if it be cold, the
 fruits will be rotten, and the Pear whole-
 some.

The diseases attending this Quarter, are
 acute Feabours, hot burning sicknesses, A-
 gues, Synochi, continued Feavers and Ter-
 tians, blear'd and soze eyes, vomiting, pains
 and distempers in the ears, ulcers in the
 mouth and nose, red and angry wheals, &c.
 The Phlegmatick are this Quarter best at
 ease, and the Chollerick most afflicted; it re-
 vives decrepit old age, and debilitates youth;
 diseases this Quarter are most dangerous, be-
 cause of this extream heat.

Labour in Summer take pains with the Ant,
 who in that season doth her store provide,
 Else in the winter thou mayst live in want,
 and every one thy negligence deride.

Of Autumn.

The Autumnal Quarter begins with the
 Suns entrance into the other Equinoctial sign
 Libra, being the 12 of September, making
 the dayes and nights again equal; and conti-
 nueth till the Sun hath run perambulation
 through Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius: Now
 the earth is made fit for receiving the crop of
 the

the following year by some few showers, occasioned by the morning setting of the Pleiades, Hiades and Orion, which moisture lest it should hurt the new sown grain, and sprouting blade, by the sudden approach of cold, the Sun while he passeth through Sagittarius, a sign of a hot and fiery quality; doth (according to his distance from us) draw out the residue of it, and settleth the earth for the entertainment of the cold.

The nature of this Quarter is cold and dry, which if it prove moist, grapes will be putrified, and wine bad; if the end be wet, the next year will be scarcity of fruit; if hot, many sicknesses and evils; if cold, great decay of Harvest fruits, in quantity, juice and beauty.

The diseases abounding this Quarter, are Cratick Feavers, Quartans, the Strangury, Spleen, pains in the back, darkness of sight, retention of urine, difficulty of breathing, Chisicks, madness through Choller, adust and melancholly, Squinancies, falling-sickness, and the like. The Sanguine constitution is now strongest and in health, the melancholly most afflicted; this is the best time for youth and childrens health, but the worst for aged people: Those diseases that are taken this Quarter continue long and are hardly cured.

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The year doth now begin to part away,
 leaves fall from trees, and grass is sapless dry,
 Even so mans life doth flit and fade away,
 and in the winter of old age doth dye.

Of Winter.

Winter Quarter begins at the Suns entrance into the Tropical Sign Capricorn, being the 11 of December, making then the shortest day and longest night to all on this side the Equator: Now is the worlds bright eye removed so far from our Zenith or Vertical point, that he cannot decline any further, so that he riseth South-East, and setteth South-West.

The earth seems now to lye still and be quiet, that it may recover the strength spent in the last Summers productions. Wanting a richer its oft robed with a vest of snow; which yet is observed not seldome to promise ensuing plenty. Toward the end of this Quarter, the Sun approaching in Pisces, accompanied with some warmer Western winds prepares the earth to entertain the ever welcome Spring.

This Quarter is generally cold and moist, but the colder and dryer the wholesomer; yet overmuch cold killeth trees in a warm Region,

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gion, especially such as be tender, or warm and moist winter is unwholesome, and an enemy to Husbandmen, but reasonable Horse of snow, doth ranken the fields, and preserve corn.

The Diseases predominant this Quarter, are Coughs, Catarrhs, Rheums, and defluxes of Rheum, Plurisies and Inflammations of the Lungs, Distillations, Hoarsness, pusses in the face, pains in the Breast. Tooth-ache, Leprosie, Head-ach; Vertigoes and Apoplexies, Pallie, Gouts, and such like. The Phlegmatick people are now most disemper'd, and the Chollerick are best in health; Age suffers most, and youth is best at ease. The winter maladies are for the most part durable and acronick.

Thus Sol the years four Quarters swift doth
run,
his steeds nor tide, nor time do ever stay,
Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, soon
are gone,
nothing is permanent, nor stands at stay.

C H A P. XVI.

Excellent notes of Husbandry and Gardening
for every month in the year, with some Phys-
ical Observations.

January.

In January cut down timber in the old of
the Moon, and it will not chink nor be
eaten with worms; cut superfluous branches
from fruit-trees, trench Gardens with dung,
set Quick-sets, Rose-Trees, Peaches, Fil-
berds, and Plumb-trees; set or sow Kernels
and Berries of Bay-trees, Privet and Box,
and remove Trees if the Frost be not too
hard; sow or set Beans and Pease, and dung
Land in the last Quarter; drench weak and
sick Cattel, Kine with verjuice, horses with
water and ground malt sodden with a little
bran; geld cattel to rear; and fallow Land
for Wheat and Rye: The best Physick is
warm cloaths, good fires, warm bed, an ho-
nest wife, and merry civil company.

Love well thy wife, relieve the poor,
Make much of those that labour sore:
To bed betimes, for being there
It will much wood and candles spare.

February.

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February.

Sow now all sorts of Pease, Beans, and other Pulse; sow mustard-seed, trench deep, cast up Ditches, prune and trim all sorts of fruit-trees from moss, canker, and superfluous branches; set and plant Vines, Hops, Goose-berries, Rasp-berries, and any fruit that grows upon bushes; sow Parsnips, Onions, Artichokes, Sage and Bellons; manure Barley-land, remove grafts in young trees; the Moon in Aries, Libra or Scorpio, and cover the roots of your trees opened in December or January with rank earth. Take heed of cold, and forbear Phlegmatick meats.

Spend not thy time in fruitless woeing,
Be sure to keep the Plough a going,
For thou wilt find thy self more able,
By a Plough going then a Cradle.

March.

In the new of the Moon (the wind any way but West or South) graft pear, warden, or apple-trees; make an end of sowing all manner of Pulse, and begin to sow barley; slip artichokes and sage, and sow all manner of garden-seeds; geld Lambs, and rear thy Geese and ducklings. Now (having the advice of the Learned Physician) is a fit time to let blood, or take physick, so look what disease cannot

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cannot be cured in the Spring time, will hardly be cured all the year after,

This being now the time of Lent;
Let fish in stead of flesh be spent ;
If fish and fruit of trees be scant,
Let butter and cheese supply that want.

April.

Sow barley, hemp and flax, pole hops ;
some kind of Garden-seeds sow now also, as
Melons, Citrons, Cucumbers and Artichokes : open Hives, and let Bees labour
for their living : Let Tanners now provide
for bark, and give good day-men Pastures
abundance : This month it is good to bathe,
purge and bleed.

Let Cicely look well to her Dairy,
Cheese be not tough, nor butter hairy ;
Though some account her office meanly.
It is a fine thing to be cleanly.

May.

Now make an end of sowing Barley ;
take Lambs from their dams ; stir land for
Wheat and Rye ; leave lopping of trees least
they dye ; set and sow tender herbs and seeds,
as sweet Marjoram, Summer-savoury, Basil, &c. teach hops to climb, but cut off the
super-

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superfluous Branches. Now provident wives
and prudent Artists will fall to setting their
Stills on work ; To preserve thy health, rise
early and walk in the fields, especially by run-
ning streams. Sage and sweet butter is now
an excellent Breakfast ; clarified whey, Scur-
vy-grass ale, and Wormwood beer, are whol-
some drinks to be drunk fasting.

Rise early now this Month of *May*
And walk the fields that be so gay,
To hear the Cuckow chant her Lay,
The Nightingale, and Popinjay.

June.

Set Gilliflowers and Roses, set Lettice
three or four days after the full ; weed Cozn
and Gardens ; shear sheep ; bring home fuel ;
gather your herbs to keep dry for the whole
year at the full of the Moon ; cut neither hedge
nor Tree in this nor the next two months.
Beware of great thirst, use thin and light diet,
moderate exercise, and chaste thoughts, lie not
unadvisedly on the ground, or over hastily
drink.

Whilest Husbands look abroad what lacks,
Let wife at home be mending sacks,

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Though

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Though Ladies they may tear and Rend,
Good Huswives make a shift and mend.

July.

Apply making and getting in of Hay :
pull Hemp that is ripe; gather Garden-beans,
fence your Copces ; set Saffron : get Worm-
wood, Rue and Gall to strew on your floors to
destroy Moths and fleas : Take heed of sudden
colds, for nothing sooner breedeth the Plague,
and therefore to drinke being hot is naught :
Take no Physick, nor let blood but upon vio-
lent occasions.

July thou art guilty of much evil,
Thy Hay-cocks make men and maids uncivil,
Better no Hay were, yea nor no Horses,
Then that maids should prove whores, and
after turn Nurses.

August.

Follow close your Corn Harbest, esteem
fair weather as precious, and mispend it not.
Sow winter hearbs in the new of the Moone,
and gather Garden seeds near the full ; stir
land for wheat and Rye, and gather your sum-
mer fruits ; Refrain from sleeping in the day
time

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time after meat shun drunkenness, excess, and riot.

Now with all Hands your harvest ply,
Cut down your Oats, reap wheat and Rye;
Hook up your Pease, mow down your barley,
And ply your work both Late and Early.

September.

Gather Hops, the weather fair, and no dew
on the ground; Gather fruit, kill bees, make
beer juice, remove trees every new Moon from
September till February, remove and set all
slips of flowers between the two Lady-days:
Cut Quick-sets, sow wheat and Rye, win-
ter Parsnips and Carrets and set Roses, straw-
berries, and Barberries; Use Physick mod-
erately, forbear fruits too pleasant, or rotten,
shun riot, and excess of diet.

Let wife not gad, but keep at home,
For gadding wife is worse than none.
Though man th' best Husband be alive,
If wife be bad, he scarce will thrive.

October.

Sow Wheat and Rye, gather winter fruit
in the wane of the Moon; set Pests and A-
corns, remove young plants and Trees a-
bout the new of the Moon, but observe to set
that

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that lide to the South and West which were so
befoze you took up the plant, or else the cold
will kill it; Cut Rose-trees but once in two
years if you intend to have store of Roses;
use needful Physick at the hands of the learned,
but refuse canting Quack-salvers, who often-
times do more hurt then good.

If weather serves, thy business ply,
Be sure let not thy Plough idle lye;
For to get Wealth, 'tis not amiss,
To use all ways that honest is.

November.

Make Malt, kill Hogs, trench Gardens
with dung; set Crab-tree stocks to graft on;
in the old of the Moon uncover the roots of
your apple trees, and so let them remain
till March; sow Wheat and Rye in exceed-
ing hot sandy grounds, Cut down timber, for
Ploughs, Carts, and other implements of
Husbandry, Use wholesome meat and drink
with good exercise to preserve health.

To quicken thy spirits, and make thee merry
Drink now and then a cup of Sherry,
But do not make't a common trade,
Lest things abut'd the worst are made.

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December.

In this month and the next cut down timber in the last quarter of the Moon ; set Beans and pease ; fallow land for barley ; cover all your best flowers and hearbs from frost and storms with old rotten Horse-dung : Let fowlers be busy with Lime-twigs, and other engines to take fowl. Look well to your Cattel, water and keep moist your meddows, and let Horses bloud. Let a warm fire be thy Bath, the kitchin thy Apothecaries shop, and good meat thy diet, to which (according to thy ability) invite thy neighbours.

And to conclude the good old year,
Invite thy Neighbours to good chear,
Let Gates and doors wide open be
That rich and poor may enter free,
With Roast-beef, Plumb-broath and minc'd
Pies.

For each to eat what doth suffice,
Let not the Cook nor Butler rest,
And hang those churls which will not feast.

CHAP. XVII.

Other short Observations for each month in the Year.

January.

If the Sun shine the twelfth of January, there shall be store of Wind that year.

February.

If it thunder upon Shrove-Tuesday, it foretelleth wind, store of Fruit, and plenty the Sun beams being early abroad, and so much as he shineth on that day, the like he will shine every day in Lent.

March.

So many Hilles as there be in March, so many Hoary frosts there will be after Easter.

April.

If it rain upon Ascensionday (which most commonly falleth in April) it doth betoken scarcity of all kind of food for Cattle, but being fair it signifieth plenty.

May.

If the Sun shine upon the twenty five of May, wine shall prosper well; also in the end of May if Oaks begin to bear blossoms, it doth foretew much Tallow and fruit.

June.

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June.

If it rain the twenty fourth day of June,
Hazel-nuts will not prosper.

July.

If it be fair three Sundays before St. Jamse's
day, Cozn will be good, but if wet; Cozn will
wither.

August.

If the wind changes on St. Bartholomews
day at night, the following year will not be
good.

September.

So many days old the Moon is on, Michael-
mas day, so many floods will be that winter.

October.

If leaves now hang upon the trees, it por-
tends a cold winter; or many Catterpillars.

November.

If on the tenth of November the Hea-
vens be cloudy, it prognosticates a wet
winter; if clear and dry, a sharp Win-
ter.

December.

If Christmas day come in the new of the
Moon, it is a token of a good year; and so
much the better, by how much it is nearer the
new Moon, the contrary happeneth in the de-
crease.

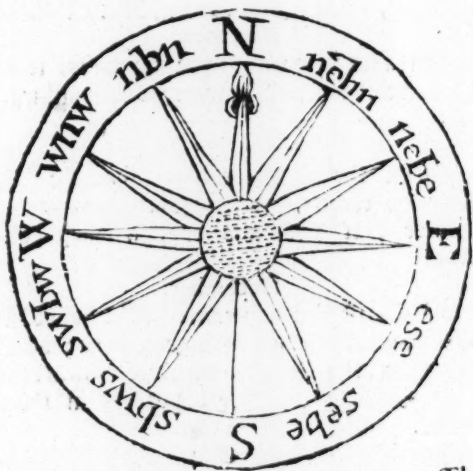
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Thus each Month doth produce an observation
Which may hold good throughout the *English*
- Nation.

What things thereby is likely to ensue.
And by experience known for to be true.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Names and Properties of the Twelve
Winds.



The

The Wind is an exhalation hot and dry, ingendred in the hollow concavities of the Earth, which breaking forth, moveth sideways upon the Earth: of which formerly was known but twelve, but now thirty six, as may be seen by the Mariners Compass; of which the four principal, or Cardinal Winds be these, Subsolanus, Favonius, Septentriol, and Auster; or East, West, North and South.

Subsolanus, or the East Wind, is by Nature hot, dry, sweet, temperate, pure, and subtil, it preserveth health, dryeth things, raiseth Clouds, and bringeth forth flowers.

Favonius, or the West Wind, is cold and moist, it savoureth and bringeth forth flowers, causeth Rain, Thunder and Sickness, dissolveth Cold, and is by Nature watry and phlegmatick.

Septentriol, or the North Wind, is cold and dry, driving away rain, causeth cold, and preserveth health, it is destructive to the flowers of the Earth, and causeth, Whirlwinds, thick Snow and Rain.

Auster, The Meridional or South Wind, is hot and moist, compared to the Air, causing large Clouds and great rain, and ingenders Pestilence and much Sickness.

Aristotle and his Sect, define the Wind to be an hot and dry exhalation ingendred in the hollow Concavities of the Earth, and the reason

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son they give, wherefore the motion thereof is not right upward and downward, as well as sidelong, is because that whilest by his heat he striveth to mount up, and carry his course through the three Regions of the Air, the middle Region by reason of its extreme cold, doth alwayes beat it back; whereby (together with other exhalations rising out of the Earth) his motion is forced to be rather round than upright: Now the cause why it bloweth more sharply at one time than another, and in some places not at all, is according as fumes arise out of new Exhalations, and out of Floods, Fens, and Marshes, may augment his force, the defect whereof may either allay or increase it: likewise Mountains, Hills and Woods (by reason of the Earths rotundity) may hinder its force from blowing in all places equally; whereas upon the plain and broad Sea it bloweth with an equal force. And concerning the ceasing thereof, divers reasons may be assigned, as the frost congealing the pores of the earth, from whence it should issue, or the Sun drying up the fumes and vapours that should encrease it.

Northwinds send hail, South winds bring
Rain,
East Winds we bewail, West-Winds blow
again.

North-

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North-East is too cold, South-East not too warm,
North-west is too bold, but South-west doth no harm.

CHAP. XIX.

A briefe discourse of the natural cause of ayrie
Meteors : as Snow, Hail, Rain, &c.

YOU must first understand that there be
four Elements, viz. Fire, ayre, water,
and Earth ; the fire is hot; and dry, The ayre
hot & moist, the water cold & moist, & the earth
cold and dry. These 4 Elements are the simples
whereof allthings (under the Moon) are made,
compounded and mixt.

Of Clouds.

A Cloud is a vapour cold and moist, drawn
up by the heat of the Sun into the middle Re-
gion of the Air, where being condensed with
cold, they are carryed about of the Wind, and
are oftentimes dispersed by the same, touching
their distance from the Earth, the common
opinion is, that they are never above nine
Miles in height, others think they never ex-
ceed thzee, and many times they ascend not
above half a mile from the Earth.

Of

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Of Rain.

Rain is a cold vapour and earthly humour, drawn from the Earth by the vertue of the Sun and the rest of the Planets, into the middle Region of the Air, where by the extremity of cold it is thickned into the body of a Cloud, which the Wind driving befoze it, it doth dissolve and fall upon the Earth. And here you are to note, that the great distance of the Clouds from the Earth, and the small heat that dissolves them, causeth small drops; but if it be dissolved with great heat, or else be of small distance from the Earth, then are the drops of rain the greater and more vehement.

Besides this, there is a prodigious kind of rain, which hath caused matter of admiration to the beholders; for sometimes with this natural Rain, there hath fallen out of the Clouds Frogs, Fishes, Worms, Flesh, Stones, Wheat, Milk, Wool, Brick, Quicksilver, and the like, as Histories make mention, and our own experience (in some measure) may inform us.

Of Snow.

Snow is ingendred of Rain, the Cloud congealing through extremity of Cold; but not altogether so hard as hail. Pliny writeth, that the Hail sooner melts than Snow, and that Hail falls ofter in the day, than in the night.

Of

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Of Hail.

Hail is likewise ingendred of Rain, which the excessive cold when the clouds dissolve, freezes the drops, and congeals into Ice, whereby great and irregular Stones do sometimes fall on the Earth. Stow in his Annals reports, that in the time of King Henry the 8th. Anno 1545. there fell in Lancashire Hail-stones as big as mens fists, and that which is most strange, some were of the shape of Mens Faces, others were fashioned like Gun-holes, &c. and no longer ago than July the 30. 1662. at Ormskirk in Lancashire there was such a Storm of Hail, as brake the Glass windows, and did much hurt to the Corn: Mr. Heywood the Minister measured a Hail-stone after some of it was walked, and found it four inches about, others being judged greater.

Of Frost and Dew.

Dew is a thin vapour, which thorough the faint heat of the Sun elevating it self but a little from the Earth, presently at night descendeth again, which in the Spring time is called Dew; but in the Winter by means of Cold being congealed, is called Frost.

Of Wind.

Wind is hot and dry, fumes drawn from the Earth by the Stars, which seeking to fly to the Sun, is by the freezing cold driven back,
but

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but from the Feilds sumes another fire, which carries them back again, so that being driven here and there in the Air, it takes little rest, until it is again dissipated by the Sun-beams.

Of Earth-quakes.

Earthquakes are caused by plenty of Wind, which getting into the Holes and Taverns of the Earth, and wanting a vent, the Earth closing again, causeth the Shaking or Earthquake, and is a token of ensuing War, and other miseries, An. Christi 1336. there happened a fearful Earthquake in the City of Venice, which overturned divers Steeples and Palaces, and among other direful effects it produced, it caused many hundreds of Women in Child-birth to miscarry, and a terrible Plague followed it, which reduced the City to such an height of misery, that it was almost depopulated: whereupon the Senate made a Decree, that as many as would come to dwell at Venice, should after they had sojourned two years, be free Citizens.

Of shooting and blazing stars.

These are hot fumes of a thick substance like gliew, which being exhaled aboue in the Air, and hovering aloft until it be kindled, flies like a Squib thorough the Air; but if it mount to a higher place, and there be kindled, it turneth to a blazing star.

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Of the Rain-bow.

The Rain-bow is only the suns reflection on a hollow cloud, which the edge being repelled and beaten against the Sun, from thence ariseseth much variety of Colours, by reason of the mixture of clouds, ayre, and fiery light together.

Of Thunder and Lightning.

When hot and dry Vapors mixt with moisture, is exhaled up into the middle Region, and there inclosed in the body of a Cloud; these two contraries not agreeing together, break forth with great violence; so that fire and water break out of the Cloud, making a roaring noise which we call Thunder, and the fire lightning; the Thunder is first made, but the lightning first seen, in regard the sight is quicker then the hearing; which to prove, observe but at some distance when a man is cleaving of blocks, or a Carpenter hewing a Log, and you shall see the fall of the beetle, or are, some little distance of time before you hear the noise of the blow.

Now of Lightnings there be many sorts; that which is dry burneth not at all, but dissipateth and disperseth its self; the moist burneth not likewise, but blasts and changeth the colour; but the clear is of a strange property, for it melteth the sword and not singeth the Scabbard; it draweth Vessels dry, without hurt

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hurt to the Vessels ; some rich Misers have had their Silver melted in their bags and purses and yet neither bag nor purse hurt, nay not so much as the war that sealed the bag stirred, it breaketh the bones and not hurteth the flesh and killeth the Child in the Mothers womb not hurting the Mother ; What great cause have we then to pray as it is in the Letany, From Thunder and Lightning, Good Lord deliver us.

What Things are not hurt with Lightning.

It entereth not past five foot into the earth ; it hurteth not the Lawrel Tree, such are freed that are shadowed with the Skins of the Seals, or Sea-calves ; The Eagle is likewise free. Pliny saith Scythia by reason of cold, and Egypt by reason of heat, have seldom lightning.

How to apply these airy Meteors to the Conscience for amendment of Life.

Methinks I hear, when I doe hear it thunder.
The voice that brings Swayns up, and *Casars* under,

By that Tower-tearing stroak, I understand
Th'undaunted strength of the Divine right hand.
When I behold the lightning in the skies.
Methinks I see th' Almightyes glorious eyes :

When

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When I perceive it rain down timely showers,
Methinks the Lord his horn of plenty powers,
When from the Clouds excessive water spins,
Methinks God weeps for our unwept for sins.
And when in Heaven I see the Rain-bow bent,
I hold it for a pledge and argument
That never more shall universal Floods
Presume to mount over the tops of woods, &c.

C H A P. XX.

To find the Golden Number, Epact, Circle of the Sun, and Dominical Letter.

THE Golden Number is the revolution of 19 years, in which time all the Lunations or Aspects betwixt the Sun and Moon, return to the same place they were in before; and is so called, because it was written in Golden Characters in Tables of Silver, and sent to Rome, or so that it is written in Red or Golden Letters in the Kalender.

The Epact is the number of 11 days, which the Solar year doth exceed the Lunar; the one consisting of 365 dayes, the other of 354; so that in every four years there is added a number more than 30, which being greater than the Epact can be, (so from change to change
there

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there can be but 30 days) therefore thirty being taken from that excess, the remainder is the Epact for the next year: as for example this year 1674 the Epact is 3, to which add 11, being the excess before spoken of, and so have you 14, the Epact for 1675.

The Circle of the Sun is a Revolution of 28 years, in which time the Dominical Letters make all their several changes, and is called the Solar Circle, because it comprehends all the varieties and changes that the Sunday Letter can have.

The Dominical Letter is one of these seven, A B C D E F G, and sheweth the Sunday Letter all the year. But in Bissextile or Leap-year there be two Dominical Letters, wherof the first holdeth from the beginning of January to St. Matthias Eve, and the other to the years end: Now for your ease, and the better to understand what is before written, I have drawn this ensuing Table, which beginneth from this year 1674, to the year 1699, by which you may find during those years the Golden Number, Epact, Sunday Letter, and other remarkable Feast-days.

A Table

A Table for 26 Years.

Year of our Lord	G.Numb.	Epact.	Letter	Sunday	Shrove- Sunday	Easter- Sunday.	Whit- Sunday.	Advent Sunday.
1674	3	3	D		Mar. 1	Apr. 19	June 7	Nov. 29
1675	4	14	E		Feb. 14	4	May 23	28
1676	5	25	B	A		5	Mar. 26	14
1677	6	6	G		25	Apr. 15	June 3	Dec. 3
1678	7	17	F		10	Mar. 31	May 19	2
1679	8	28	E		Mar. 2	Apr. 20	June 8	Nov. 30
1680	9	9	D	C	Feb. 21	11	May 30	28
1681	10	20	B		13	3	22	27
1682	11	1	A		26	16	June 4	Dec. 2
1683	12	12	G		18	8	May 27	1
1684	13	23	F	E		9	Mar. 30	18
1685	14	4	D		Mar. 1	Apr. 19	June 7	Nov. 30
1686	15	15	C		Feb. 14	4	May 23	29
1687	16	26	B		6	Mar. 27	15	28
1688	17	7	A	G		25	Apr. 15	27
1689	18	18	F		10	Mar. 31	May 19	Dec. 2
1690	19	29	E		Mar. 2	Apr. 20	June 8	1
1691	1	11	D		Feb. 22	12	May 31	Nov. 30
1692	2	22	C	B		6	Mar. 27	29
1693	3	3	A		26	Apr. 16	June 4	27
1694	4	14	G		18	18	May 27	Dec. 3
1695	5	25	F		3	Mar. 24	12	2
1696	6	6	E	D		22	Apr. 12	1
1697	7	17	C		14	4	23	Nov. 29
1698	8	28	B		Mar. 6	24	June 12	28
1699	9	9	A		Feb. 19	9	May 28	27
					H 2			Dec. 3

A Table

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1677	6	6	G		25	Apr. 15	June 3	2
1678	7	17	F		10	Mar. 31	May 19	1
1679	8	28	E		Mar. 2	Apr. 20	June 8	Nov. 30
1680	9	9	D	C	Feb. 21	11	May 30	28
1681	10	20	B		13	3	22	27
1682	11	1	A		26	16	June 4	Dec. 2
1683	12	12	G		18	8	May 27	1
1684	13	23	F	E	9	Mar. 30	18	Nov. 30
1685	14	4	D		Mar. 1	Apr. 19	June 7	29
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1687	16	26	B		6	Mar. 27	15	27
1688	17	7	A	G	25	Apr. 15	June 3	Dec. 2
1689	18	18	F		10	Mar. 31	May 19	1
1690	19	29	E		Mar. 2	Apr. 20	June 8	Nov. 30
1691	1	11	D		Feb. 22	12	May 31	29
1692	2	22	C	B	6	Mar. 27	15	27
1693	3	3	A		26	Apr. 16	June 4	Dec. 3
1694	4	14	G		18	18	May 27	2
1695	5	25	F		3	Mar. 24	12	1
1696	6	6	E	D	22	Apr. 12	31	Nov. 29
1697	7	17	C		14	4	23	28
1698	8	28	B		Mar. 6	24	June 12	27
1699	9	9	A		Feb. 19	9	May 28	Dec. 3

H 2

A Table

H 2

A Table

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A Table of the Moveable Feasts to the Year 1700.

Our Lord.	The Year.	G. Num.	Port.	Sunday Letter.	Shrove-Sunday.	Easter-Sunday.	Rogati-Sunday.	Whit-Sunday.	Advent-Sunday.
1681	10	20		B	Feb. 13	April 3	May 8	May 22	Nov. 2
1682	11	1		A	25	10	21	June 4	Dec. 1
1683	12	12		G	18	8	13	May 27	2
1684	13	23	F	E	9	Mar. 30	4	18	Nov. 3
1685	14	4		D	Mar. 1	Apr. 19	24	June 7	2
1686	15	15		C	Feb. 14	4	9	May 23	2
1687	16	6		B	6	Mar. 27	1	15	2
1688	17	7	A	G	25	Apr. 15	20	June 3	Dec. 2
1689	18	8		F	10	Mar. 31	5	May 19	2
1690	19	9		E	Mar. 2	Apr. 20	25	June 8	Nov. 3
1691	1	11		D	Feb. 22	12	17	May 31	2
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1693	3	3		A	26	Apr. 16	21	June 4	Dec. 2
1694	4	4		G	18	8	13	May 27	2
1695	5	15		F	3	Mar. 24	Apr. 28	12	2
1696	6	6	E	D	22	Apr. 12	May 17	31	Nov. 2
1697	7	7		C	14	4	9	23	2
1698	8	18		B	Mar. 6	24	29	June 12	2
1699	9	9		A	Feb. 19	9	14	May. 28	Dec. 2
1700	10	20	G	F	14	Mar. 31	5	19	2

This Table is so easie it needs no explanation the Title of each Column shewing you on what day any of these moveable Feasts will happen for the space of 20 years.

Note that the supputation of the year of our Lord, in the Church of *England*, beginneth the five and twentieth day of *March*.

C H A P. XXI.

Of Weights and Measures commonly used in
England.

THE most common weights used in England, are Troy and Avoirdupois, by the first is weighed Wheat, Bread, Gold, Silver, &c. which Troy weight contains in every pound twelve ounces, every Dunce twenty penny-weight, and every penny-weight twenty four grains, whereby a mark weight ariseth just to eighty ounces.

By the second and more common weight of Avoirdupois is weighed all kind of Groceries ware, Physicall drugs, all gross wares, as Rosin, Pitch, Hemp, &c. and all Iron, Copper, Tin, and other Mettal. This weight hath sixteen Dunces to the Pound, and is divided into Grains, Scruples, Drams, and Dunces, so that one Pound Avoirdupois contains 16 Dunces, 128 Drams, 384 Scruples, and 7680 Grains.

How Ale and Beer is measured.

These two sorts of Liquor are measured by Pints, Quarts, Bottles, Gallons, Firkins, Kilderkins and Barrels; so that a Barrel of Beer contains 2 Kilderkins, 4 Firkins, 36 Gallons, 72 Bottles, 144 Quarts, and 288 Pints.

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Pints. A Barrel of Ale is 2 Hilderkins, 4 Ferkins, 32 Gallons, 64 Bottles, 128 Quarts, and 256 Pints.

The measure of Wine, Oyl, and Hovey.

A Tun of Wine is 2 Pipes or Butts, 3 Punchions, 4 Hogheads, 6 Peirces, 8 Barrels, 14 Kundlets, 152 Gallons, 504 Bottles, 1008 Quarts, 2116 Pints. And note that one Gallon of Wine contains 8 pound of Troy-weight.

Measures of Grain.

All kind of Grain is measured by Troy weight, of which eight pounds make a Gallon, whereof are made Pints, Quarts, Bottles, Gallons, Pecks, half-Bushes, Bushels, Strikes, Cornooks, Quarters, and Lasts. Now a Last is ten Quarters, twenty Cornooks, forty Strikes, eighty Bushels, 160 half bushels, 320 Pecks, 647 Gallons, 1280 Bottles, 2560 Quarts, and 5120 Pints.

Of Iron and Lead.

Iron is counted by the Pound, Hundred and Tun, of which a Tun is 200, or 24 pound: Lead is reckoned by the Pound, Hundred and Fodder; a Fodder is nineteen Hundred and a half, at a 122 to the Hundred Tun, Copper, and Latten have 112 Pound to the Hundred.

Of Fish.

Ling, Cod, or Haberdine have 124 to the Hundred.

Hundred, Stock-fish 120 to the Hundred. Herrings are counted by the Hundreds, Thousand, and Lasts. A Last is 10000, every Thousand 1200, and every Hundred, 120 to the Hundred.

Of Paper and Parchment.

A Bale of Paper is 10 Ream, a Ream is twenty Quire, and every Quire twenty five sheets; a Reel of Parchment is five dozen, a dozen twelve skins.

Of Wool.

A Last of Wool is twelve Backs, a Back is two Wleys, and a Wley is six Tod and a half, a Tod is two Stone, a Stone fourteen pound, and a Cleave is half a Stone; so that a Last of wooll contains 312 Stones, or 156 Tod.

Of Fuel.

Fuel according to the Statute, is sized into Whids, Billets, Faggets, and Coals, a Whid is to be four foot long besides the Curse, and according as they are marked or notcht, so is the proportion or compass set, which they should be about, as if they have 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 notches, then should they be in compass in the midst 16, 23, 28, 33, or 38 Inches, and so of the rest accordingly.

Billets are to be of three foot long, whereof there should be three sorts, as the single, a cast; and a cast of two, the first, seven Inches,

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and a half about, the next ten, and the third fourteen Inches.

Faggots must be three foot long, and the Band besides the knot 24 Inches, and made round, for flat Faggots be much less, though all of one compass about. The Sack of Coals contains four Bushels.

How Skins be numbred.

Sables, Martins, Pinks, Jenits, Fitches and Greys have four Skins in the Timber, Cony, Kid, Lamb, Budge and Cat have five score to the hundred.

Goats skins are fifty to the kip, and tann'd Calves skins twelve to the dozen. Leather is numbred by Hides, Dickers, and Lasts, a Last is twenty Dickers, and a Dicker ten Hides.

How Mony is numbred in England.

The least piece of Mony with us is a Farthing, whereof two make a Half-penny, four of them a Penny, four pence make a Groat, twelve of them a Shilling, five Shillings a Crown, six Shillings eight pence a Noble, two Nobles make a Mark, three Nobles a Pound, the five Shillings or Crown of silver weigheth just an ounce Avoirdupois.

The Measures of England.

Three Barley Corns make an Inch, twelve Inches a Foot, three foot a yard: five yards and a half a perch, four perches in breadth, and

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and ten in length, a Rood, and four Roods make an Acre.

An English Mile is eight Furlongs, 88 Scores, 320 Pearches, 1056 Paces, 1408 Ells; 1760 Yards, 5280 Feet, 63360 Inches, and 190080 Barley Corns in length.

The compass of the Earth is 360 degrees, which makes 21700 Italian Miles, 5400 common German Miles, and 4320 Miles of Suevia.

But of th' Earths compass be it more or less
How little thereof poor men do possess.

C H A P. XXII.

Here followeth the Golden Table which *Pythagoras* found in his Travel.

In this Chapter following ye shall see many marvails, and especially in three goodly Figures, two round, and one square; the first made of Circles; within the Square be three Rules or Lines from the East to the West, which part the Sphere in two, the uppermost part to good things, prosperity, and to all things that be good, as good fortune and chance, and to the thing which shall come well to

to pass; furthermore ye must mark that within the Sphere there be three Flags or Spaces which have certain numbers; the first flag or space betokeneth long life; the number of the middle flag betokeneth mean life, and the numbers of third flag or space betokeneth short life, This is for the upper part of the Sphere, and so you must understand that it serveth likewise for all other Questions, if you do consider it well, and thus much of the upper part.

Also you shall understand that the neather part of the Sphere serveth for all those things that tend to misfortune; and you shall understand likewise as I have shewed before of the upper part of the Sphere, for the neather part doth tell you so likewise of Death and Misfortune, after the same manner as I have shewed in the upper part of the Sphere.

This Sphere likewise doth tell you of Thefts, or any manner of thing that is evil, of Life and Death, Battles and Play, and of Sickness, and which shall die first of Man and Wife married together, of Wealth and Cheapness, who is thy Friend or Foe, happy chance of Buying and Selling, of Marriage, and all other doubts you will if you work wisely.

Now having shewed you wherefore it serveth, I will next tell you how you shall work in the knowledge of it, as for Example. There

was

was a Man married on the Wednesday, which is governed by Mercury, his name John, the Spoon was 14 days old, his Wifes name Mary; to know which of them shall live longest, whether it be better for the Man or the Woman, or whether they shall lead a good life, or not; first take the Age of the Spoon, which was 14 days old, with the number of the Planet, and of the Letters of his proper Name, as is set forth in the Sphere after this sort following,

The Man

D	14
G	15
J	9
O	4
H	6
N	15

Sum is 63

The Woman.

C	14
S	15
M	13
A	3
R	13
Y	6

Sum is 64

You must divide them by 30, and look what remains less than 30 keep still in your mind, then see whether you find it in the upper part, or in the nether part of the Sphere, and so judge accordingly.

Now in this Example which I have proposed,

posed, I find the Letters of the Mans Name, the age of the Moon, and the Planets number to be 63, in which is two times 30, and 3 over, which I keep still in my mind: When looking under the Womans Name, I find 64, which is two times 30, and 4 over, then do I search for the number 3 and 4 in the Sphere, which I find in the upper part, and in the first Flag or Space, whereby I judge they shall both live long and happily together, but being the 3 is before the 4, I judge the Man shall bury the Woman, although there may be but little Space betwixt their Deaths. Now if the Womans number had been in the lower part of the Sphere, then might you have concluded that she should not have lived long, and that it would have been far better for the Man than her, or if it had been in the second or last Flag, in the upper Space, then say likewise the man shall bury the Woman; and if the Womans number be before the Mans, then say the Woman shall bury her Husband; and if you find likewise the Womans in the upper part, and the Mans beneath, say that the Woman shall bury the Man, and that it is better for her than for him, and so judge according to your discretion.

Another Example of Life and Death.

There was a Man fell sick on the Satterday, the Moon being 8 dayes old, his name Thomas;

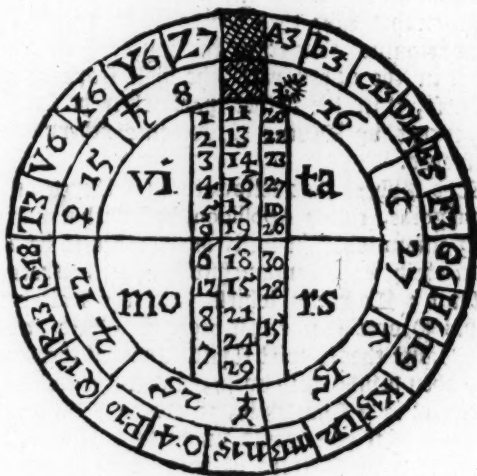
mas; As before, I take the age of the Moon, the number of the day of the Planet, and the number of the Letters of his proper Name; you must note that you take in the Flag the day that he lay down in, and the age of the Moon on that day, then divide it by 30, and what remains, seek it in the Sphere; if you find it in the upper part, he shall scape that sickness, if in the nether part, then he shall die, except by Divine Providence otherwise preserved.

The Sphere that followeth is fathered on Pythagoras, called Apollidon, by which a man may know what he will, as whether it be a Man-child, or Woman-child in the Mothers Womb; To know which, take the Letters of his Proper Name that begat the Child, and her Name that is with Child, and put thereto 25, then divide them by 47, and if the cast be even, it is a Man-child, if odd, a Woman-child; and if you would know who shall dye first, take the Letters of both their Names, divide them by 9, and if the last number be even he shall dye first, and if you will know if a thing be written, whether it be true or false, take the number of his name that you had it of, and the age of the Moon, put thereto 36, and divide it by 45, if there remain even number, it is false, if it be odd it is true. This Sphere telleth likewise of a Sick Body, whether

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ther he shall live or dye, and of them which be
fled, whether they shall come again, or no, &c.

Sphera Pythagora.



This is no Gipsy Afs-trologick trick
Thereby the Coyne out of your Purse to pick,
But with small cost the Questions you require
May be resolv'd unto your hearts desire.

Next

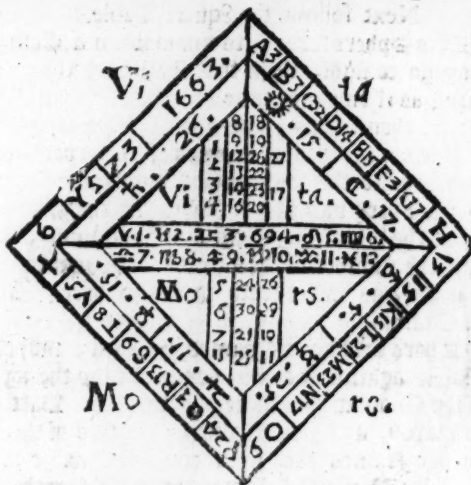
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Next follows the Square Table.

This Sphere serveth to know when a Company go to fight, them that shall have the victory; as if two men take comparison to make Battell themselves, and their Friends, you must take the proper names of those persons which make the comparison, and divide them by 30, every name by itself, as in the Example of the day of Marriage: but you must also take the number of the sign that the Moon is at that day, as is set forth in the Sphere. As in Example.

There was a man named Edward, moved Battle against Richard, you must take the age of the Moon at the same day that the Battle is moved, as thus; Take the Letters of their proper Names each by themselves, as ye did with the Man and Woman married together; then add thereto the number of the sign that the Moon is in at that day. Behold the Sphere set forth before you as followeth.

Thus



Thus by these Tables truth may out be found.
Here is your choice of either square or round.

Next is the Sphere of Truth and Falshood.

The Sphere following sheweth who saith true, and who lyeth: Count his or her name that told you the tale, put all in a great sum ad thereto 10, ovide them by 7, whether it be even or odd less than 7, if you find it in the Verum part of the Sphere it is true, if in the nether part, it is false.

Spher

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Sphera Veritas & Falitas.

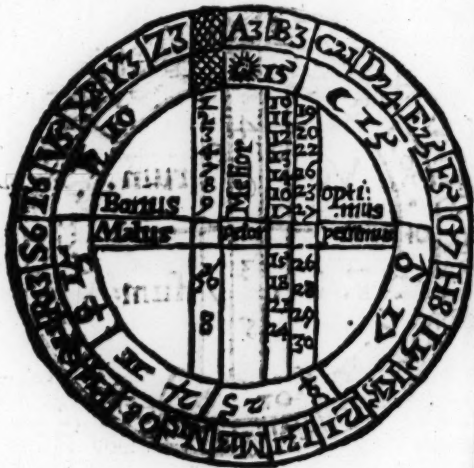


A Rule to know by the following Sphere, if a man take his Journey, whether he shall return safe, or not.

Take his Name, and the name of the City or Town, the name of the place whither he goeth, and the age of the Person, put all the numbers of the letters together, then add thereto 30, and divide the total Sum by 15, if there

there remain any, he shall return, and if none
he shall not return.

Specialties & Services



The Rule or Canon of the aforesaid Sphere.

Take the number of the Letters of his proper Name, as appeareth in the Sphere, together with the number of the day, add the same numbers together, and diuide it by 30, then seek in the Sphere for the remainder if it be in the upper

part of the Sphere, he shall prosper in his journey, have victory of his Enemies, and win at any Game. But if the remainder be in the lowest part of the Sphere, it is contrary; by working thus you may be resolved of what questions you desire.

And if a man be purposed to marry, and doth try divers Women, namely a Maid, Widow, and a Wh—

Take the Letters of his name as aforesaid, their names, with the numbers of the Letters, and the number of the day; and if the numbers be even, he shall have the Maid, if odd the Widow; if it end by 9, the Wh—

The Letters in the Sphere aforesaid serve for this purpose.

An Example by the Sphere aforesaid to know whether a Man or his Wife shall die first.

Take the Letters of both their names; and divide them by 9, if the number be even, the Man shall die first, if odd the Woman, likewise the Child, if odd, the Mother.

To know whether the token be true or false, or no.

Take the numbers of the Letters aforesaid, together with both the names, and the surnames, and the number of the day; put them together, then add thereto 16, and divide them by 16, if that be even, it is true, if odd, it is false.

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A Rule concerning thy fortune.

When thou enterest out of thy house, into Street, Feild, or any other place, the first that you meet withal, if his or her name begin with these Letters, A E O V C L, that doth betoken good fortune that day; and if his or her name begin with these Letters, S D T I. ill success, to write or do any thing you take in hand.

The vertue of three Stones.

Take a Swallow on the Wednesday, and bind him with a silken thred by the feet, then cut him in the midst, and thou shalt find in his Womb three stones, a white, a red, and a green; take the white, and put it into thy mouth, and it shall make thee fair; put into thy mouth the red, and thou shalt obtain favour from her thou lovest; put the green into thy mouth, and thou shalt never be in peril.

To get good will and end of thy suit, be it to a King.

Take a Swallow in the moneth of August, look in her breast, and you shall find there a stone of the bigness of a pease; take it and put it under your tongue, and you shall have such Eloquence, and speak in such kind of order, that no Man shall have power to deny thy request or desire.

To know whether a Woman be with a Woman-child, or man-child.

Take a dish and put water into it, then let her milk her breasts therein, and if it be a man-child it will float, if not it will sink.

If a man be sick, to know whether he shall live, or dye.

Take gray Petttles when they be green, and put them in the Patients water: if they remain green, he shall live, else not.

To make a Man or Woman put off their Clothes.

Take the seed of the Whistles that grow up on ditches, make it into powder, and put it into their bosoms; or take linnen Cloth, dip it in Hares blood, and make a Candle thereof, light it, and the like effect will follow.

To make the Face fair.

Take the Flowers of Rosemary and boil them in White-wine, then wash your Face therewith, and use to drink thereof.

To have fair Teeth.

Take Barly-meal, Honey, and Salt, mingle them together, and rub your Teeth therewith, and they shall be fair.

That Teeth may fall out without pain.

Take the powder of a Rats-turd, and put it to your teeth, so that it touch no teeth but that you would have out, and they will fall out without pain.

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To make Gold Colour on a Knife.

Grind thy Knife with the Gall of an Ox,
and lay it on, and it shall seem like Gold.

To make a Ring seem Gold.

Sothe it the space of thre hours in the Gall
of a Bull.

To make a Candle that shall burn in the
Water.

Take Wax, Brimstone and Vinegar, of
each a like quantity, boil them altogether over
a fire, until the Vinegar appears all consu-
med, this being done, make a Candle thereof,
light it, and put it into the Water, and it
will burn there.

To turn Water into Wine.

Take a loaf of Barley bread hot drawn out
of the Oven, and broken into great pieces hot,
lay them to soak in good Wine, then dry them
in the Sun, and after soak of that bread in fair
water, and it will receive both the colour and
tast of the Wine.

To make Flesh seem to crawl full of
Worms.

Take Hare strings, and cut them into ve-
ry short pieces, which strew upon Meat taken
hot out of the pot, and those pieces will then
move and stir about like to living Worms.

To make Iron soft or malleable.

Take the juice of Hemlock, and quench
the Iron in it when it is red hot, do this thre

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02 4 feberal times, letting it remain each time until it be thorough cold.

Alias.

Take Oyl, and put into it molten lead 7 times together, after that, quench your Iron red hot 4 or 5 times in the Oyl, and it will make it as soft, that you may work it like puff-paste.

To make thy Chamber appear as if it were full of Snakes and Adders.

Kill a Snake, and put the same into a Pan with Wax, then boil it until it be thoroughly dyed; this being done, make a Candle of that Wax, light the same, and put it in your Chamber, and it will seem as if there were thousands of them creeping about thy Chamber.

To make a Ring dance about on a Table.

Take a round hollow Ring, and put Dutch silver therein, stop it up fast, that it run not forth, then heat the same a little in the fire, and being somewhat hot, lay it on a Table, and it will dance and hop about the same until it be cold again.

To hinder Tapsters from frothing their Pots or Juggs.

Take the skin of a Red Herring, rub the same on the top of the Pots or Juggs, and they will be all full of clear brat without any froth.

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To make an Apple move on the Table.

Cut an Apple in the midst, and in the one half make a round hole, put therein a black Beetle, and lay it on a Table, and the will move it about the same.

To avoid thy Chamber of all Fleas.

Fill a Dish with the blood of a Bedg-hog, and set the same by thy bed, and all the Fleas in the Chamber will come to it round about, whereby thou mayest destroy them.

Take Lupines, or flat beans, and boil them in water with wormwood, sprinkle that water in about the Chamber, and all the Fleas shall avoid the same.

To make folk seem black.

Put Oyl Olive in a Lamp, and put there to the powder of ground glass, light it, and set it on a Table, and all which be in that Room will seem like to Blackamoors.

How to know whether a young Wench hath lost her Maiden head, or no.

Bring Motherwort, and let her take the smock thereof in at her Nose, and if she be corrupt she will presently piss, or else not. Otherwise take Gray Petles whilst they be Green, and let her piss on them, and if she have lost her Maidenhead, they will wither presently, or else not.

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How to make an Egg go up to a Spears-end.

Take an Egg in the Month of May, empty the same at a little hole, and fill it full of May-dew, stopping the hole close with a little Wax and Parchment glued, that the dew go not out; Then stick a Spear in the Earth, where the Sun shines full upon it, lay the Egg by the Spear, and it will mount to the top thereof by the heat of the Sun.

To renew old worn Letters.

Take of the best Balls you can get, beat them grossly, and lay them to steep one day in good white wine, that done, distil them with the Wine, and with the distilled water that comes of them you shall wet handsomely the old Letters, and they will seeme fresh and new again, in such wise as you may easily read them.

To Distil a Water to write to be read in the Night.

Take a good quantity of Glow-worms, and put them into a Glass, stopping it so, that no air may get out nor in, then put them in a Dunghil where is Horse-Litter the space of thirteene days, then take it out, and put it in another Glass, and write when you will.

To make good Ink.

Take two Quarts of Strong Beer wort, and put into it two ounces of Balls beaten small, put thereto also an Dunce of Gum-arabick

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bick beaten or cut small, these three things let be in a Glass or Pot, and stir it 2 or 3 times a day the space of 8 or 9 days together, then put to it an ounce of Copperas, or Roman Vitriol, and stir it, so let it stand a day or two, then may you use it.

To make that men shall not find the door.

Make a Candle of Linnen-cloth, dip it in Cats blood, and put it over the door.

To break Bands.

Take the heart of a Mole or want, make powder thereof, and therewith rub the Bands, and they will break.

To make Men seem headless.

Take Brimstone, and make it into fine powder, put it in a Lamp about the light, and let no light be in the House but the light of the Lamp, and all that are therein will seem to be headless.

To make Castles, Pinacles, and Towers to seem to appear in a Glass.

First take the whites of Eggs, and put away the streams from them, then put these whites in a Urinal full of water, and let it rest half an hour, or an hour, and then it shall seem as the Glass were full of Castles, Towers, and Pinacles.

To make one Dance.

Cut the Hoof of a Horse in pieces, seethe it with Oyl, and anoint the Table or any other place,

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place, and lay his hand thereon, when you would have him to dance.

To drive Enemies from thy Company.

Rub thy hands soundly with Vervain, and if there be any that love thee not, they shall not eat nor drink in thy Company.

To graft Medlars.

Graft the Syens of a Wilding-Tree upon a Hawthorn, and it will bring forth good Medlars.

To take Dear in Winter-season.

Grind some Darnel into Meal, and make thereof strong Ale, then take good Hay, soak it in the Ale, and dry it in the Weather; so do twice or thrice, then cast it before the Dear, and all that eat thereof, shall sleep with drunkenness a whole day together, before they awake, by which means you may take them.

To take Conies.

Take goats of Bar-meal, lees of sweet wine, yeast of good Ale, boil them altogether, and make them in little small Cakes, then lay them upon a new Tile-stone when it is burning hot, and being baked take this Bread, and crum it before their Cony-holes, betwixt them and the wind, whereby they will soon smell it, and eat thereof, which shall make them as drunk as Rats, and as still as Stones, and then you may take them.

To

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To take Doves or Ducks,

Take the seeds of Henbane and of Poppie, boil them in strong Ale, and spread it where Doves or Ducks use to feed, and all that eat thereof will sleep whilst you take them.

An easie way to take Birds.

Put Barly in the juice of Rue and Vinegar, and cast it where the Birds do haunt or come, and as soon as they have eaten it, they cannot fly, whereby you may catch them.

To angle for Roach.

Take grated white-bread, English honey; gum of Ivie, the yolk of an Egg, and a little Aqua-vitæ, and make paste thereof.

To take Fish.

Take red Petles, Wares, Housleeke, Henbane, and St. Johns wort, stamp them, and strain them, then put to it Aqua-vitæ, and Ol-pras-Oyl, and put it down under the water.

To take a Pike, or any other float fish in Winter-season, when a Pond is frozen with a great Ice.

First cut a hole in the Ice, then take a lantern, put a light Candle therein, and set it as near the hole as you can, bowing it down to the water ward, then all the Fish that be therein will come to that hole, and putting up their heads, suffer you to take them, as many as you list, whatsoever Fish it be.

Another

Another way to take Fish.

Take Petles and Houlleeks, make juice of them, and put it in a Pond, and all the fishes will gather there; and if your hands be anointed therewith, you may take them at your pleasure.

C H A P. XXIII.

To know how a man shall keep himself in Health.

To keep thy Body long in Health, thou must beware of anger and envy; mix mirth with thy most serious employments, for Melancholiness is a great Enemy to Health. Take heed of sweating on the Canicular days; by excess of strong Drinks and hot Spices; sleep not presently after Dinner, neither Sup too late at night, according to that old and true Adage.

After Dinner prate a while,

After Supper walk a mile.

Sleep well the beginning of the night, and rise early in the morning: For as the Poet saith,

Diluculo

Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est.

It must always be understood.
To rise betimes is very good.

Fast not over long, especially in misty mornings, for it is dangerous to breed Pestilential diseases; eat good store of Garlick, and 11 Saffron chiebes each day, and it will do thee great store of good; fill thy belly full in the Winter, eat moderately in the Spring, and but little in Summer. Take not over much care, for care (they say) will kill a Cat, and a Cat (it is reported) hath nine lives. In all things observe a mean, for Vertue doth consist in a medium, and a vertuous man hath a better report than he that is vicious; Eat but little at once, for better it were to eat two times a day sparingly, than to catch a Surfeit by filling thy belly over full. Eat not too much sower meats, for they will wring thy Belly, and put thee to pain. Beware of eating raw Fruit in Harvest; for it will fill thy belly full of crudities. Now further for thy benefit, I have here set down some excellent Medicines, which if thou make use of, will do thee much good.

CHAP. XXIV.

Excellent Receipts for the curing of most Diseases and Distempers incident to Man.

For a Pain or Ach.

Temper Aqua-Vitæ and Neats-foot oyl together, till it come to a Salve, and anoint the Body therewith. Probatum est.

For the Sciatica.

Temper Aqua-vitæ and Neats-foot Oyl together, and anoint the place therewith; Then take a new brick, and heat it red hot in the fire, when it is hot, cast it in a pail of water till it be so cold that you may suffer it to your body; then wrap two or three cloaths about it, and lay it to your hanch, or Sciatica lying in your bed; so casting you in a sweat, with the help of the Salve in two or three times doing, it will drive out the pain.

For a pain in the Stomach.

Take a slice of Bread of a pretty thickness, and toast it very hot, then dip it in the Oyl of Camomel, or in the Oyl of Spike, then wrap it in a linnen cloth, and apply it to the place pained.

For all Ulcers and lame Members.

Take Rye and Rosemary two handfuls, put them into Salt Oyl and Palmsey, of each one quart, let them boyl half an hour together, then

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then let the place grieved be anointed there with against a fire, being first chafed with a cloth very well, and after anointing, wrap it up in a Lamb-skin, the Wool-side inward, do this to bedward for the space of three weeks together. Probatum est.

For a Canker in the mouth.

Take old rusty Bacon, and Wine-roots, of each an ounce; of wheat-bran a handful, of hvine wherein flesh hath been salted, two or three pints; boyl them well together, and when you take them off the fire, receive the steam up into your mouth with a Funnel, afterward wash your mouth with verjuice.

For a Burning or Scalding, or any Green Wound.

Take Button-suet, Sheeps-dung, and the inward bark of Elder; boyl them well together, then strain it, and anoint the place grieved therewith.

For the Worms in Children.

Take two ounces of Purflan-seed, and boyl it in a pint of white Wine, give it the Child fasting three mornings together, and it will kill the Worms.

A remedy to cure the Ague.

Take a Red Onion cut small, and fix and fifty grains of Pepper beaten small, bind the same to your wrist half an hour before the Ague comes upon you.

Ano-

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Another for the Ague.

Take two ounces of Roch-allom, and boil it in a pint of ale about a quarter of an hour or better; then give it the party to drink pretty warm some two hours before the fit cometh, and what the Party cannot drink the first draught, let it be warm'd against the second fit, and give it as before; after two hours be past let the party drink as much clear posset Drink as he can, and in twice doing so the Ague shall leave him.

Another.

Take Crown Sope, bruised pepper, and Wheat Meale mingle them well together, and plaister-wise lay them with a Cloath bound on to the wrists a little before the coming of the third fit, and it will bring forth the disease at the Fingers ends.

An excellent Receipt for the Gout.

Take Tetterwort, wash and scrape them clean, and slice them thin, then take the grease of a Barrow hog, of each a like quantity put each into a pot, laying a layer of grease at bottom, then a layer of Roots, then of grease again; so lay them in layers till the pot be full, then stop the Pot close, and let it in a Dung-hill one and twenty days, then beat it altogether in a bowl, boil it and strain it; put in it a penny-worth of Aquavita, and anoint

the

the

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the place pained very warm against the Fire.

Another for the Gout.

Take a handful of Bugwort stamped and boiled in a pint of the best Sallet-Oyle, till the ioyce be consumed; then strain it, and it will make an ointment that shall giue speedy ease to the Gout.

A medicine for the Itch.

Take of your Dock-roots, shred them small, and boil them well in a little Water, then strain them hard through a Cloath, and when it is cold it will be like an Ointment, where with anoint your self; and it will cure you.

For a bruise.

Beat Stone Pitch and drink it in White Wine or Sack, or Malmsiey then melt Par-maatty and anoint the place where the Bruise is.

For a Dropley.

Take the Roots of Elder, boil them in a gallon of Spring Water till it comes to a pottle, drink it as a common drink and it will cure you.

For the Spitting of Blood.

Take Smallage and Mint, Rue and Betony, boil them in good Milk, and Sup it warm.

For the Falling-Sickness.

Take the Matrix of a Sow, and make it

in powder, drink it in White Wine, and
it shall drive out the Disease at the fingers
ends.

CHAP. XXV.

How to Rule thy Beasts all the year, with se-
veral Medicines for their diseases.

On Christmas-Even, Newyears-Even, and
Twelf-Even at night remember to put out
thy stable all thy horse or what other Cattel
you hast; and make the stalls and stables ve-
ry clean, as also the Mangers, and give a
beast no meat these nights in those places, but
allow them in some other Room and there give
them Peat.

Carbs to give a Horse a general drink for any
Disease.

Take Holy Thistle, Tansie, Rue, Rib-
wort and Worage, sliced them very small, then
put them in Mersuyce or Beer, strain them
through a cloath, and so give it your Horse,
then chase him, and let him up warm.

Carbs to give a Cow a general drink for any
Disease.

Take Poplar-Buds, Beants Tongue, Li-
wort, Horehound, Pennyroy, Holy thistle,
tops,

tops of Hyssop, Sweet Marjoram, bane wort,
 Rosemary, and Penny royal, Southern wood,
 Bloud-wort, Fennel and red Sage, gather
 them in May and put them in a pot, and lay
 all over it; then close it up with Clay that no
 heat can get out, and set it into the Oven with
 a batch of bread, when it is dry beat it to
 powder, and give a Cow a quantity in Ale or
 Beer for any disease.

For a Cow that Raleth Blood.

Take red dock Seeds, stamp them small,
 and put them in Oil, then put a little Rannet
 to it, and give it her warm as it cometh
 from the Cow.

To stench blood at a Horses Nose.

Take cold water, and pour it on the small
 of his back, and lay wet cloaths thereon.

A Cure for the Scab or Mange in Horses.

Take fresh Grease and yellow Arsnick, and
 mix them together, and where the Manginess,
 or Itch is, there rub it hard, the Soze being made
 run.

To Cure the Boils and worms of all

Sorts.

Chop leaves of Saffine, mix it with Honey
 and Butter, and make Two or Three Balls
 thereof, make the Horse swallow them down,
 and it will help him. Probatum est.

A Medicine for the Glanders.

Take of Auripigmentum superfinis of Tia
 Maginia

Slaginis made into powder as much, mix them together with Turpentine till they be like paste, make thereof little Cakes and dry them before the fire, then take a Chafing-dish of coals, and lay two of the Cakes therein, cover them with a Tunnel, and when the Smoak riseth hold the Chafing-dish in your hand, guiding the Tunnel into the Horses Postrils, and let the Smoak go up into his Head, which done ride the Horse till he sweat, do thus once every Morning before he be watered till the running of his Postrils cease, and the kernels under his chop be gone.

For Oxen or Cows eating any Poysonous Things.

Take a pint of strong Vinegar, and half so much Oyl, and two Spoonfulls of London Treacle, mix it together on the fire, and give it the beast warm to drink, and it will certainly cure him.

For killing Magots in Sheep.

Take Goose grease, Tar and Brimstone, mix them together on the fire, and then anoint the place with it, and it will kill all Magots.

C H A P. XXVI.

Directions for making all manner of Bonds,
Bills, Releases, Indentures, Wills, &c.

A Bond or Bill Obligatory from one to one.

NOuerant uniuersi per presentes me Gulielmum
Hadley de Rickling, in Comitatu Essexiæ
Generosum, teneri & firmiter obligari Thomæ
Battersey de Saxon in Comitatu Cantabrigiæ,
Armiger. In centum libris hanc & legalis mone-
re Angliæ solvend. eidem Thomo Battersey aut
suo certo Attornato Executoribus vel Administra-
toribus suis; Ad quam eandem salutionem bene &
fideliter faciendam obligo me Executors & Ad-
ministratores meos firmiter per presentes, Sigillo
meo sigillat dat. octo die Ianuarii Anno Domini,
1674, Annoq; Regni Domini nostri Caroli & se-
cundi dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, &
Hiberniæ, Regis fidei defensoris, &c. Viceffimo
sexto.

THe condition of the above-written Obliga-
tion is such, That if the above bound Wil-
liam Hadley, his Heirs, Executors, Administra-
tors or Assigns, do and shall well and truly pay
or cause to be paid unto the above-named Tho-
mas Battersey, his Executors, Administrators,

or

or Assigns, the full Sum offifty and four pounds of lawful Money of *England* at one entire payment on the eighth day of *July* next ensuing the date hereof without fraud or delay; that then this present Obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force and vertue.

*Sigillat & deliberat in
presentia nostram.*

A Bond from two to one.

NOuerim universi per presentes nos Robertum Andrews, de Walden, in Comitatu Essexiæ Sadler, & Thomam Reynolds, de Newport in Comitatu predicto, Agricola., teneri & firmiter obligari Gulielmo Green, de Quenden in Comitatu predicto Cytharadus in Quinquaginta libris bone & legalis moneta Angliæ solvend. eid. Gulielmo Green, aut suo dato Attornato Executor. vel Administrator. suis. Ad quam quidem solutionem bene & fideliter faciendam obligamus nos & utrumq; nostram Hæred. Executors & Administratores nostros & utriusq; nostri per se pro toto & in solido firmiter per presentes Sigillis nostris Sigillat. dat. vicesimo primo die Decembris, Anno Dom. 1674. Annoq; Regni Dom. nostri Caroli Secundi dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regis fidei defensoris, &c. vicesime sexto.

THe Condition of the above-written Obligation is such, That if the above bound *Robert Andrews* and *Thomas Reynolds*, they, or either of their Heirs, Executors: Administrators, or Assigns do, and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the above-named *William Green*, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns the full sum of twenty and seven pounds of lawful Money of *England* at one entire payment on the One and Twentieth day of *May* next, ensuing the Date of these presents without fraud of further delay, That then the above-written Obligation to be void, and of none effect, or else to remain in full power, force, and vertue.

*Sigillat & deliberat in
presentia nostrum.*

R. A.

T. R.

The Condition of an arbitration Bond to perform an award.

THE Condition of this Bond is such, that if the above bound *T. H.* his Executort and Administrators, and every of them for his and their part in all things do, and shall well and truly stand to obey, perform, fulfil, and keep the award, arbitrament, order, rule, doom, judgment, and final determination of *A. H.* and *W. W.* Arbitrators indifferently chosen, nominated,

ted and appointed, as well on the part and behalf of the said *T. H.* on the one part, as on the part of the above-named *J. C.* on the other part, to arbitrate, award, order, judge of, and to determine all, and all manner of Actions, Suits, Debts, Accounts, Trespasses, Controversies, and Demands whatsoever, had moved, stirred, or depending, or which might have been had or moved between the same Parties at any time before the date of these presents: so alwaies as the same Arbitrators do make their award and Judgments of and concerning the premises by a writing indented under both their Hands and Seals on or before the day of next coming, really to be delivered to the said Parties: Then this Bond to be void, and of none effect, or else to stand, remain, and be in full force and vertue.

The Condition of a Bail Bond.

THe Condition of this Bond is such, That if the above-bounden *R. A.* do appear before our Sovereign Lord the King in his Court of Kings-Bench at *Westminster* die Sabbati proxime post Octob. Sancti Hilarii to answer *S. T.* of a plea of Trespass, &c. Then this Bond to be void,

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void, and of none effect, or else to stand and remain in full force and vertue.

*Sealed and Delivered in
the presence of*

R. A.

A General Release.

K Now all men by these presents that I *W. A.* Citizen and Grocer of London, have remitted, released, and quit claimed, and by these presents do for me, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, remiss, release, and for ever quit claim unto *H. W.* his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, all, and all manner of Actions, Suits, Cause and Causes of Suits and Actions, Bills, Bonds, Writings, and Accounts, Debts, Duties, Reckonings, Sum and Sums of Money, Controversies, Judgments, Executions, and demands whatsoever; which I the said *W. A.* ever had, or which my Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or any of us in time to come can or may have, to, for, or against the said *H. W.* his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, for or by reason of any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever, from the beginning of the World to the day of the date hereof. In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my

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my Hand and Seal this fourteenth day of
January, 1674.

*Sealed and Delivered in
the presence of*

An Acquittance.

R Eceived of *T. N.* the sum of fifty pounds
of lawful Money of *England*, in full dis-
charge of all Debts, Reckonings, Accompts,
and Demands whatsoever from the beginning
of the World to this day, being *January* the
Fifteenth, One Thousand, Six Hundred Se-
venty and Four. In Witness whereof I have
hereunto put my Hand and Seal the day and
year above written.

*Sealed and Delivered in
the presence of*

T. P.

A Letter of Attorney to receive a Debt.

K Now all men by these presents, that I
W. W. of *R.* in the County of *Norfolk*,
Gent. Have assigned, ordained, and made, and
in my stead and place by these presents put
and constituted my trusty and well-beloved
Friend

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Friend S. G. of I in the County of C. to be my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my Name, and to my use, to take, ask for, sue, levy, require, recover, and receive of T. P. of H. in the County of S. all and every such Debt. and Sums of Money which are now due unto me by any manner of ways or means whatsoever. Giving and Granting unto my said Attorney my whole Power, Strength and Authority in and about the premises. And upon the receipt of any such Debts or Sums of Money aforesaid, Acquittances, or other Discharge, for me, and in my name to Make, Seal, and Deliver, and all and every such act and acts, thing or things, device and devices whatsoever in Law, for the recovery of all or any such Debts or Sums of Money as aforesaid, for and in my Name to do, execute, and perform, as fully and largely, in respect to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as I my self might or could do, if I were there in my own person present; ratifying, allowing, and holding firm and stable all and whatsoever my said Attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done in or about the execution of the premises by vertue of these presents. In Witness whereof, &c.

An Indenture for an Apprentice bound
out by a Parish.

THis Indenture made the sixteenth day of
January, in the Year of our Lord God,
One Thousand Six Hundred Seventy and Four
according to the computation of the Church
of *England*, &c. Witnesseth that the Church-
Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the
Parish of *W.* in the County of *N.* with the
consent of *W. M.* and *T. T.* two Justices of
Peace of that County, according to the Sta-
tute in that case made and provided have plac-
ed and put forth *R. H.* as an Apprentice
with *C. G.* of *London* Cordwayner, for, and
until he be of the age of One and Twenty
years, from the day of the date hereof ;
during all which term the said *C. G.* doth Co-
venant to find unto the abovesaid *R. H.* his Ap-
prentice sufficient Meat, Drink, and Apparel,
washing and lodging sufficient for such an Ap-
prentice ; and at the end of the said term to
give him two suits of Apparel, the one for
Holy-dayes, and the other for working days.
In Witness whereof they have interchange-
ably set to their Hands and Seals the day and
year first above-written.

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

A Copy

A Copy of a Will.

IN the Name of God, *Amen*; the fifteenth day of *January*, 1674, according to the computation of the Church of *England*, I *W. W.* of *Q.* in the County of *E.* Gent. being weak of body, but of sound and perfect memory, thanks be to God therefore, do make, ordain, and constitute this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, *viz.*

First, I bequeath my Soul into the hands of Almighty God, my Maker, hoping to be saved by the meritorious Death and Passion of Jesus Christ, my only Saviour and Redeemer, and as for my body to be buried in Christian burial at the discretion of my Executor hereafter named.

Item, I give to my Wife my House, and Land that lyeth in the Parish of *W.* as also an Hundred pounds in Money to be paid within a twelve Months space after my Decease.

Item. I give to my Son *A. W.* the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds.

Item. I give to my Daughter *A.* the Sum of an Hundred Pounds.

Item. I give to my Daughter *M.* the Sum of Seventy pounds, my biggest silver Salt,
and

and a dozen of silver Apostle Spoons.

Item I give to the Poor of the Parish of *W.* wherein I was born, Forty Shillings to be distributed amongst them on the day of my Burial.

All the rest of my Houses, Leases, Lands, Tenements and Goods whatsoever, I give unto my eldest Son *R.* and his Heirs for ever, upon condition that he shall pay all my Debts and Legacies, and make him sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, revoking all other Wills and Testaments whatsoever.

In VVitnes^s whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day and year first above-written.

C H A P. XXVII.

An exact Catalogue of all the Kings and Queens of *England* from the Conquest to this present year, 1685.

I. **W**illiam the Conqueror began his Reign over England *October 14* 1066. he was a great warrior, and much oppressed the English Nation, he reigned 20 years, 11 Months, and 22 dayes and 12th buried at Caen in Normandy.

By

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By Bloudy Battles, conquest, and by Fate,
Fair *England's* Crown and Kingdom he Sur-
priz'd,

He topsy turvy turn'd the English State,
And Laws and Customes new and strange de-
vis'd;

At last his Sword, Crown, Scepter, conquest
brave,

He left, he lost, scarce found an Earthly
grave.

2. William Rufus or red face, the second
Son of the Conqueror began his Reigne Sept.
9. 1087. He was much given to Covetous-
ness, Pride and Leachery; Reigned Twelve
years, Eleven Months, and 19 days and was
buried at Winchester.

What his Triumphant Father won, he held,
He pill'd, and poll'd this Kingdom more then
he,

Great Tributes from his People he compel'd
No Place in Church or Common-wealth was
free.

But hunting in New-Forest (voyde of fear)
A Subject slew him shooting at a Deer.

3. Henry the 1 began his Reigne August 2.
1100. He reformed the English measures, and
made one by the length of his Arm, which is cal-
led an Ell, he reigned 35 years, 4 Months, and
11 dayes, and was buried at Reading.

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His Father and his Brother Kings being gone
With Acclamations Royal he was Crown'd,
And having gain'd the Scepter and the
Throne

Was by the name of *Beau-clark* much renown'd,
Yet though Kings live like Gods, but men
they be.

All must pay Natures due and so did he.

4. King Stephen began his Reign Decemb.
1. 1155. He spent his Reign in continual
Wars with Maud the Empress, reigned 18
years, 11 Months, and 18 days and was buried
at Feverham.

By wrested Titles and Usurping claim.

Through storms and Tempests of Tumultuous
wars,

The Crown (fair *Englands* gem) he made his
aim,

Won it, and wore't, beleaguer'd Round with
jars.

At last he dy'd, chang'd Kingdom and his
Strength.

For a small Sepulchre of six foot length.

5 Henry 2. began his Reign October, 25.
1154. He restored again the Baron blood, is
reported to be very lascivious, and was much
perplexed with the Rebellion of his Children;
He reigned 35 years 9 Months and one day, and
lyeth buried at Fonteverard.

To th' Empress *Maud* he was undoubted Heir,
 And in her right his Title being just,
 By Justice he obtain'd the Regal Chair,
 Laying his Enemies honour in the dust.

But wife and Sons to him prov'd deadly
 Foes,

Nor joy'd he peace till death his eyes did
 close.

6 Richard 1. Surnamed *Cordelion*, began his
 Reign, July 6. 1189. A Valiant Prince,
 he warred stoutly in the Holy Land, and was
 afterwards killed at Chaluz in Lymousin; He
 reigned 9 years and 9 Months, and was bu-
 ried at Founteverard.

Jerusalem he conquered and set free
 From Misbelieving *Jews* and *Turkish* Spight,
 The Pagans (foes to Christ) he forc'd to flee
 And Sicily subdued by his might;

Thus he abroad wan Honour manifold
 And now a Grave doth all his splendor hold.

VII. King John began his Reign April,
 6. 1199. he was much vexed and tormented
 by the Pope, and lastly poisoned by a Monk at
 Swinsted-Abbey, He Reigned 17 Years and
 6 Months, and lyeth buried at Worcester.

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Romes mighty Miterr'd Metropolitan,
He did oppose, and was by him depos'd,
He turn'd his curst blessings to his bane,
And caus'd him round to be with cares inclos'd:
At length when Seventeen years were gone
and past,
At *Swinsted* poysoned, there he drank his last.

8 Henry III. Began his Reign October 19.
1216. against him the Barons made long
Wars, He reigned 56 years and one Moneth,
and was buried at Westminster.

The Barons did his Sovereignty withstand,
And wrapt themselves and him in Wars and
Woes,
But he with some stout Subjects bravely man'd,
Repell'd, repulsed his insulting Foes.

In toyl and trouble thus he suffered pain,
These were the triumphs of his troublous
Reign.

9 Edward I. Began his Reign Novemb.
16. 1272. he likewise warred in the Holy
Land, conquered Scotland, and brought from
thence the Regal Chair, which is yet to be seen
at the Abbey in Westminster, He Reigned
34 years, 8 Moneths, and 6 dayes, and lyeth
buried at Westminster.

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His Victories, his Valour, and his strength,
His actions, and his never-conquered Name
Were spread throughout the World in breadth
and length,

By mortal deeds he won immortal fame,
Still where he fought triumphantly he won,
At last his Glory in a Grave was done.

10 Edward II. Began his Reign July 7.
1307. a dissolute Prince, whose immoderate
love to Pierce Gaveston and the two Spencers,
brought his downfall; He Reigned 19 years,
6 months, and 5 days, and was buried at Glo-
cester.

The hard mishaps that did this King attend,
Which he endured the like was never seen.
His wretched Life, and lamentable end
Depos'd and poyson'd by his cruel Queen;
Both Peers and People prov'd to him unkind,
So tortur'd was in Body and mind.

11 Edward III. Began his Reign January
25. 1326. He conquered France, or the most
part of it, though before his Death he lost it al-
most all again, save Calice; He reigned 51
years, 5 months, and 7 days, and lieth bu-
ried at Westminster.

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In Peace and War his Stars auspicious stood,
False Fortune stedfast held her wavering wheel,
He did revenge his Fathers butchered blood,
And forced *France* his furious force to feel :

But all his Triumphs, Fortunes, Strength and
Force,

Age brought to Death, and Death turn'd to
a coarſe.

11 Richard II. Began his Reign June 21,
1377. a wilful King, againſt whom the Com-
mons roſe in Rebellion, the chief King-lead-
ers, of whom were Wat Tyler, and Jack
Straw ; He was laſtly depoſed by Henry Duke
of Lancaſter : He Reigned 22 years, 3 moneths,
and 14 days, and lyeth buried at Weſtmin-
ſter.

This Prince he was for blood, deſcent and form
The perfect Image of a Royal Stock,
But unadviſed advice did him deform,
Split all his hopes againſt deſpairs black Rock :

With wavering fortunes troublouſly he
raign'd,

Slain by ſoul Murther, peace and reſt he
gain'd.

13 Henry IV. Began his Reign September
29. 1399. a politick Prince, he firſt ſet the
Crown on the Head of the Line of Lancaſter,

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Reigned 13 years, 6 moneths, and 3 days,
and was buried at Canterbury.

Uncivil civil Wars this Realm molested,
And *English* men did *England* spoil and waste,
'Cause wrongfully he from King *Richard* wre-
sted.

His Crown, and on his own head it misplac'd ;
But fatal fate his vital thred did cut,
And all his greatness in a Grave was put.

14 Henry V. Began his Reign March 20.
1413. This King was the mirrour of magni-
ficence and pattern of true Chivalry. He
conquered France, whose Son Henry was
Crowned King thereof in Paris. He Reigned
9 years, 5 moneths, and 14 days, and was
buried at Westminster.

Time his Sepulcher and his bones may rot,
But time can never end his endless fame,
Oblivion cannot his brave acts out-blot,
Or make forgetfulness forget his fame.

All *France* he bandyed with Balls and foyle,
Triumphantly transporting home their spoils.

15 Henry VI. began his Reign August 31.
1422. a pious King, but unfortunate in his
Wars, he lost all that his Father won, and
his own life at last to the Yorkish Faction.

He

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He reigned 38 years, 6 Months, and 8 dayes,
and was buried at Windsor.

Gainst him the House of *York* their force did
bend,

And Peers and People weltred in their Gore,
His Crown and Kingdom they from him did rend,
Which he, his Sire, and Grandfire kept and wore.

Twice was he Crown'd, uncrown'd, oft blest,
oft crost,

And lastly murder'd, Life and Kingdom
lost.

16 Edward IV. Began his Reign March
4. 1460. He regained the Crown to the
House of *York*, a lascivious Prince, yet
wise and valiant: He reigned 23 years, 11
moneths, and 8 dayes, and was buried at
Winchester.

This *York's* great Heir (by fell domestick war)
Inthroned was, un-king'd, and re-inthroned,
Subjecting quite the House of *Lancaster*,

While woful *England* overburthen'd groan'd,
Thus as disposing *Heavens* do smile or frown,
So cares or comforts wait upon a Crown.

17 Edward V. Was proclaimed King
April 9. 1483. but before his Coronation he
was murdered by his unnatural Uncle, and

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is not known where was buried.

What does avail to spring from Royal Race,
What surety is in beauty, strength, or wit,
What is command, might, eminence, and
place.

When Treason lurks where Majesty doth sit
Foul Treason all his Glory over-topt,
And ere the Fruit could spring, the Tree
was lopt.

18 Richard III. Began his Reign June 18.
1483 a bloody Tyrant, valiant, but treache-
rous. He was lastly killed at Bosworth-field
by Henry Earl of Richmond. He reigned
2 years, 2 moneths, and 5 dayes, and was bu-
ried at Leicester.

Ambitions like unto a quenchless thirst,
Ambition Angels threw from Heaven to Hell,
Ambition (that infernal Hag) accurst,
Ambitiously made him aspire, rebel:
By blood he won, by blood he lost the Throne,
Detested liv'd, dy'd, lov'd, bewail'd of none.

19 Henry VII. Began his Reign April 22.
1485. He united the two Families of York
and Lancaster into one, Reigned 23 years,
11 moneths, and 2 dayes, and lyeth buried at
Westminster.

The

The white and red Rose he conjoynd fast,
Sacred Marriages conjugal band,
He Traytors tam'd, and Treason stood against
him strong guarded by his Makers hand.
In Glory and Magnificence he reign'd,
And fame, love, and a Tomb was all he
gain'd.

20 Henry VIII. Began his Reign April
2. 1509. He banished the Popes Suprema-
cy out of the Land, pulled down the Abbeyes,
and conquered Bulloign from the French; He
reigned 39 years, 9 moneths, and 2 dayes,
and was buried at Windtor.

In France he Bullen, Turwin, Turney wan,
The stile of Faiths Defender he did gain,
Six Wives he had, three Anns, two Kates, one
Jane,
and banisht Romish Usurpation vain.
He made and marr'd, he did, and he undid,
Till all his greatness in a Grave was hid.

21 Edward VI. Began his Reign January
8. 1547. a right vertuous Prince, he per-
fected the Reformation begun by his Father,
Reigned 6 years, 5 moneths, and 19 dayes,
and was buried at Westminster.

From

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From vertue unto vertue still he strove,
He liv'd beloved both of God and Men,
His Soul unto his Maker, soar'd above,
His Earthly part return'd to Earth agen.

Thus Death his fair proceedings did prevent
And Peers and People did his loss lament.

22 Queen Mary began her Reign July 6.
1553. she restored the Pope again to his Su-
premacie in England, and restored the Mass;
towards the end of her Reign she lost Calice,
which loss as it is thought brake her heart,
She Reigned five years, 4 Months, and 22
dayes, and was buried at Westminster.

No sooner she possesst the Royal Throne,
But true Religion strait was dispossest,
Bad counsel caus'd Rome, Spain, and she as one,
To persecute, to martyr, and molest.

No Bail would serve, they could command
no aid,

Till she at last within her grave was laid.

23. Queen Elizabeth began her Reign No-
vember 17. 1558. she restored again the Pro-
testant Religion, helped the Dutch against the
French, the French Protestants against the Pa-
pists, and both against the Spaniard. She
Reigned 44 years, 4 moneths, and 16 dayes,
and lyeth buried at Westminster.

The

The griefs, the fears, the terrors and the toyls,
The sleights, tricks, snares, that for her life were
laid,

Popes, Prisons, Poisons, Pistols, bloody broils,
All these encompass her (heroick maid.)

She was arts pattern t' arms she was a Patron,
She liv'd and dy'd a Queen, a Maid, a Matron.

24 James I. Began his Reign March 24,
1602. He united the two Kingdoms of Eng-
land and Scotland, and was truly accounted the
first Monarch of Great Britain. He reigned
22 years, and 3 dayes, and was buried at West-
minster.

He caused Doctors with their learned pen
The Sacred Bible newly to translate,
His Wisdom found the damned powder'd Den
That Hell had hatcht to overthrow the State.

Two famous Kingdoms he to one did bring
And gave lost *Brittains* name her name agen.

25 King Charles I. Began his Reign
March 27. 1625. a right, vertuous, and pious
King, who in defence of Church and Laws lost
his Life, being unnaturally murdered by
bloody Rebels before his own Pallace-Gate at
White-hall. He Reigned 23 years, 11 months,
and 3 days, and lyeth buried at Windsor.

Illu-

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Illustrious off-spring of most glorious stems,
Religious Prince, most Royal *Charles* the great,
Successive Heir to four rich diadems
With gifts of Grace and learning high repleat,
His mortal part is now immortal made,
And he at *Windsor* in a Grave is laid.

26 *Charles II.* Our most undoubted and law-
ful King, began his Reign over Great Brit-
tain, January 30. 1648. at what time those
Barbarous Rebels so inhumanely murdered
his Royal Father of ever blessed memory, and
hath Reigned 37 years compleat the 29th of
January, whom God grant long to Reign.

From *Norman William* unto *Charles* the Second
Twenty Six *English* Kings and Queens are
reckon'd.

Long may he live who now doth wear the Crown
To tread all Heresies and Schismes down.

Great God, let not his prayers e're return
empty.

But Crown his Head with Years, and Years
with plenty.

FINIS.

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